

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



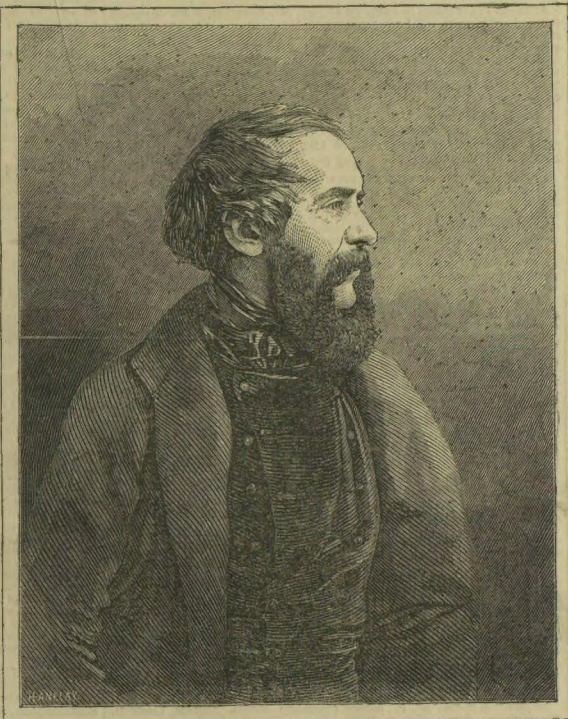
{ No. 530.—VOL. XIX. }

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

{ SIXPENCE } WITH SUPPLEMENT. GRATIS.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

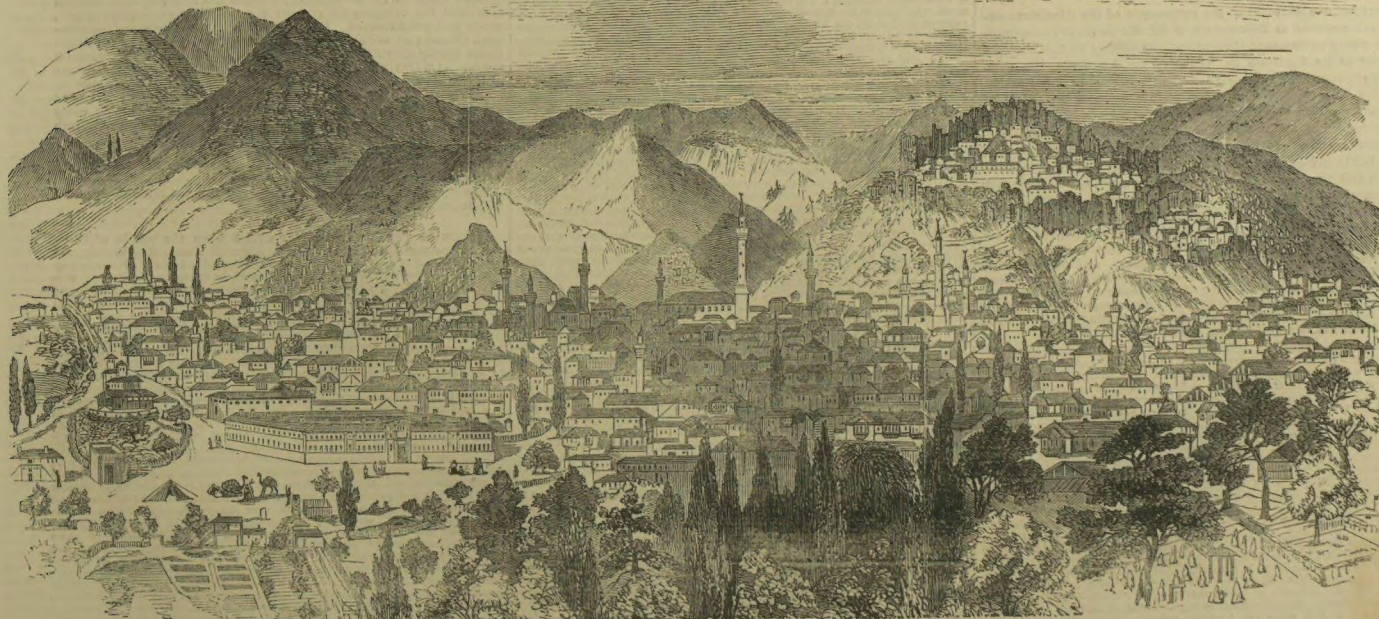
THE "balance of power in Europe" is a comparatively modern phrase, and signifies a system and a necessity of comparatively modern growth. The gigantic robbery committed by the three powers that divided Poland among them first awakened the attention of statesmen and publicists to the dangers that might result, if, in a community of kingdoms and empires such as the map of Europe then presented, one state were allowed to round off its territories, and otherwise extend itself, at the expense of its neighbours. In the derangement of the then existing balance of power, it was not only the two most ambitious and most unscrupulous potentates of Europe that profited most, but it was the two youngest members of the great commonwealth—the merest juveniles and *parvenus* of Europe—that obtained the most solid advantages. Russia and Prussia, two states of which the very names were unknown a century previously, and which were scarcely heard of even under their ancient titles of the Kingdom of Muscovy and the Electorate of Brandenburg, loomed at that date into new and ominous importance. The third state, which the clever and crafty Catherine, and the long-headed and hard-fisted grenadier of Prussia, condescended to admit into their iniquitous partnership, profited but little or nothing by the bargain. All the positive advantages, as well as the greater portion of the odium, remained with Russia and Prussia. It was in reality against the further growth and aggrandisement of these states by similarly nefarious means that it was found necessary to express the idea of a balance of power, and to maintain that idea as a fact by treaties and stipulations. Circumstances soon afterwards occurred which compelled these offending states to enter the lists in defence of that very balance of power of which they had hitherto been the most mischievous disturbers. France, under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon, improved upon the lesson which those states had taught,



M. KOSSUTH.—FROM A DAGUERRTYPE BY CLAUDET.

and cut up Europe as if it had been "a Perigord pie," reserving to herself the largest share of the good things, and giving her allies only the bones and portions of the crust. By the final pacification of Europe and the treaty of Vienna, the balance of power was once more solemnly re-established. But it had one fatal omission. The parties to that treaty were, with the exception of Great Britain, the parties who had reaped advantage from the first great disturbance of that balance, by the joint intrigues of Catherine and Frederick. The *status quo*, as against France, was re-established, but the perpetrators of wrong were in the position of law-makers, and never dreamed of the desirability or possibility of re-establishing it against themselves.

Since that period the only serious attempts to disturb the balance of power have proceeded from the two original delinquents. Neither of them has ever lost sight of its modern origin or its rapid growth, or ceased to aspire for further development at the expense of other states. The history of Russia is one unbroken series of attempts to extend and consolidate her power in Europe, and to vault into the seat of universal empire. Prussia, with an ambition less lofty, but still sufficiently daring to be splendid, has aimed at assimilating to and incorporating with herself all Germany, at the expense of the freedom and independence of every minor state of the confederation, as well as of those of her former ally in spoliation, the effete and crumbling empire of Austria. The ascendancy in arts and arms, and in all the glories of civilization which has been attained by the western nations of Europe, and especially by Great Britain and France, has no greater enemies than those aggressive states. Prussia is rendered comparatively harmless by the growth of an intelligent public spirit among her people, which will not permit these dynastic projects to crush for ever the liberty and rights of the people; but semi-barbarous Russia has no such impediments. The will of the Emperor is untrammelled by the fears and responsibilities which follow and overshadow the ambition



VIEW OF KOOTAYEH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"On Wednesday, the 18th, the 74th, under Lieut.-Col. Fordyce, suffered reverse, owing to the misconduct of the Fingoe levy, who, losing their



THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.—THE ATTACK ON BLAKEWAY'S FARM, NEAR FORT BEAUFORT

presence of mind, rushed madly through the ranks of the 74th, and, before the Highlanders could extricate themselves from the confusion caused by the mass of Fingoes rushing back upon them, they suffered considerably. Amongst the killed was Mr. Hartong, the master of the band. The Highlanders, however, were not idle, and Colonel Fordyce himself knocked over not less than eight Kaffirs. So close was the conflict, that a Kafir seized the bayonet of one of the soldiers; the sling gave way, affording Jock time to draw back a pace, when he put the muzzle of his firelock slick into Blackey's face, and literally blew his head clean off his shoulders. Here again a noble trait of the British soldier was exhibited. One of the pipers was badly wounded; the column was in full retreat down an almost perpendicular kloof, when Captain Bruce, seeing the poor fellow about being abandoned, rushed to the rear, seized him round the waist, and, lifting him upon his back, carried him under a shower of bullets to the bottom of the descent where he rejoined the main column unhurt. The cheer which he received was glorious; and, when officers act thus, no wonder their men should feel a pride in obeying them.

"The bane of our service is the miserable manner in which we receive reinforcements by dribblets. Imagine a cavalry regiment being sent out

in slow-sailing transports, and this to a place where every hour is of vital importance; for, had we received supplies three months since, we should have been able to destroy the Kaffirs' crops of corn, which they have since saved, and buried; and while our poor fellows are living upon mutton, without bread or biscuit to it, the Kaffirs fare sumptuously. Troops, a much larger amount than we have yet at command, must be given us, if this war is to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion; it is now too late to retreat; and, as to patching up an absurd peace with the Kaffirs, it is out of the question.

"The Fort Beaufort people are on the alert, as they are in hourly apprehension of an attack from 5000 Kaffirs and 'strange tribes.' I hope that by the next mail I shall be able to give you better tidings than this conveys to you."

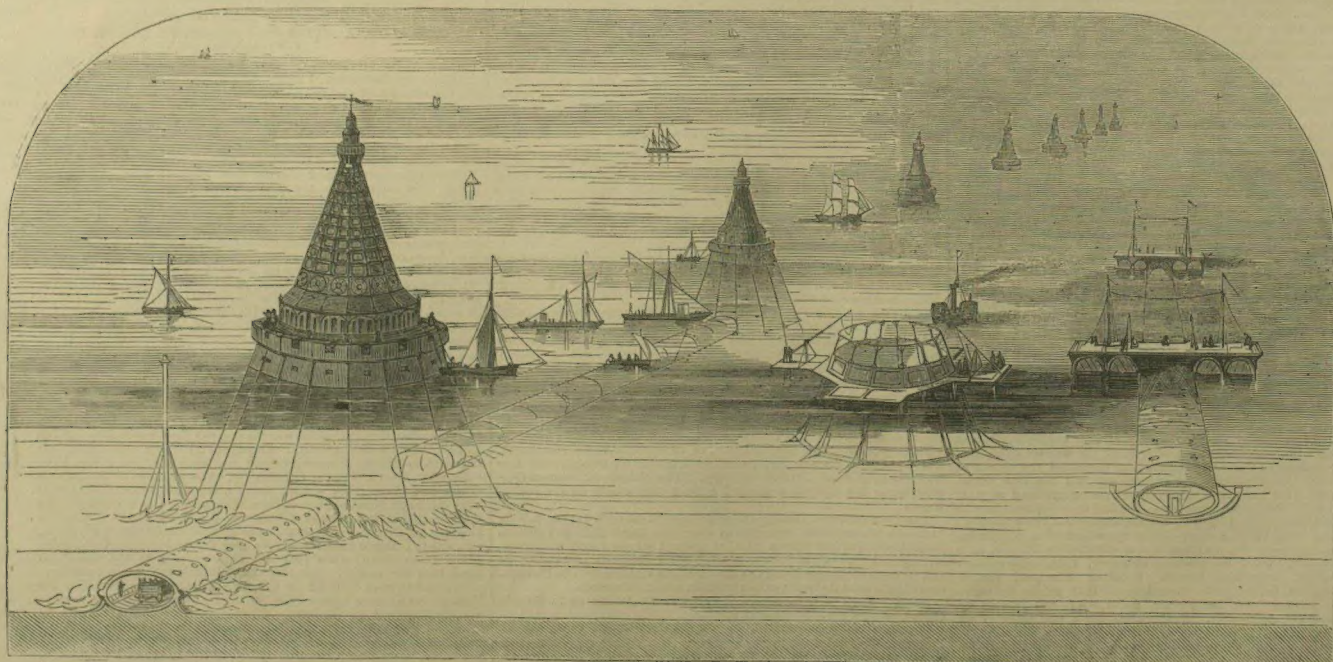
SUBMARINE RAILWAY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE communication between England and France, which is daily becoming a more and more important object, has just received a most

valuable acquisition in the laying of the Submarine Electric Telegraph. Thus far the transmission of intelligence from one country to the other is instantaneous and complete. To consummate the international union, however, means of the conveyance between the opposite shores, so as to avoid the perils and uncertainties of passage by sea, remain to be provided; for, with all our scientific appliances, we have yet occasionally to read in our morning journals such a paragraph as—"At the time of our going to press the French mail had not arrived at Dover."

The communication has long been a favourite scheme with projectors. Bridges have been proposed by some; by others it has been suggested to tunnel the earth beneath the sea, which the works now executed for mining purposes seemed to render possible; but the difficulties would be insurmountable, and the cost enormous. Another projector, M. Hector Moreau (27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square), has, however, just appeared in the field, with what he allows to be a bold plan, but which appears to him to hold out the requisite guarantee for so important an undertaking.

M. Moreau's project consists in crossing the English Channel, 21 miles in extent, by means of a tube, or tubular tunnel, made of strong plate iron, or cast iron, lined and prepared for that purpose; and which, placed at the bottom



SUBMARINE RAILWAY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, PROJECTED BY HECTOR MOREAU.

the sea, should, besides the path for the surveyors, contain the two lines for the trains which would run within this tube.

The slope given to the submarine railway, M. Horeau considers, would admit of a motion sufficiently powerful to enable the carriages to cross the Channel without a steam-engine. The greatest depth of the sea in the middle of the Channel will admit of the construction of inclined planes, by means of which the train would be enabled to reach a point where a stationary engine or atmospheric pressure might be employed in propelling the train to the level of the land railways of France and England.

These tunnels beneath the sea would not prevent navigation: two light-houses might be erected at the entrance of the tubes; also several smaller ones between the light-houses of France and England. These beacons, which may bear the names of the different nations of the earth, should be lighted up at night, and would indicate outwardly the position of the submarine railway, so that mariners should not cast anchor near it, as the tube might be damaged.

The day and night lights of the light-houses should be transmitted through the tube (covered internally with coating of enamel or lead) by means of reflecting metal plates. The upper part of the tube should have some strong glass windows placed at equal distances, and gas, which would complete the lighting between the beacons: the carriages might also be open, or have glazed roofs to enable the passengers to profit by the various lights. According to an estimate made, the cost might amount to about £37,400,000.

The submarine telegraph lately completed so successfully has inspired M. Horeau with confidence in his new railway; and he invites the co-operation of men of science, by instituting experiments to test the practicability of what must be considered a plan as ingenious as it is novel.

THE DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.

Those who visited the Machinery department of the Crystal Palace will remember that one of its many objects of attraction was Appold's Centrifugal Pump, which poured forth a voluminous cascade, to the great delight of a constant throng of spectators. But, though the performance of the pump thus afforded amusement, there was a strong opinion expressed by many of our most eminent engineers that its practical capabilities were worthless, and that it would prove to be nothing more than an ingenious toy. Not so, however, thought all who saw it; and Mr. Wells, of Holme Wood, Hants, and Redleaf, Kent, felt so confident of its merits, that he determined to have one of these pumps erected on a large scale on that part of his property over which, little more than a twelvemonth since, flowed the waters of Whittlesea Mere; and, by means of Appold's invention, complete and keep up the drainage of 3000 acres of fen land. The works were accordingly erected, and proceeded so rapidly, that on the 12th instant a large party were assembled to witness the formal opening of the undertaking. It was not until then that the full powers of the Centrifugal Pump were understood; for that which Mr. Appold exhibited in the Crystal Palace was a mere model of, and 20 times smaller than, the one erected on Whittlesea Mere. The opening of the latter was therefore looked forward to very anxiously, as the success of the experiments then made would determine whether the prejudices that had been raised against the pump were groundless or not. Among those present were Mr. Wells; Mr. Appold, the inventor; Mr. Amos, the engineer; Mr. Fryer, the chairman of the Bedford Level; with other of the commissioners, and many practical men, and those who, from their long connexion with the Fens and the peculiar system of drainage which it requires, would be able to form a decisive judgment on the merits of the invention before them. The Centrifugal Pump was then put through a series of experiments, all of which were eminently successful, and fully satisfied those who had come full of doubts and prejudices, that a new era had opened in our great drainage works. The wheel from which the pump derives its name is four feet six inches in diameter; and after a few revolutions the troubled water rose to the top of the sluice, and was hurried over the gauge boards in a roaring torrent that fell with a discharge of 16,521 gallons of water per minute. While the machine was working under a five-foot lift, the quantity of water discharged was about 744 tons per minute; and by removing some of the gauge boards, and diminishing the lift to between two and three feet, the volume of water discharged was 101 tons per minute: a quantity which, at the rate of an inch of land, is able to form a decisive judgment on the merits of the invention before them. The Centrifugal Pump was then put through a series of experiments, all of which were eminently successful, and fully satisfied those who had come full of doubts and prejudices, that a new era had opened in our great drainage works. The wheel from which the pump derives its name is four feet six inches in diameter; and after a few revolutions the troubled water rose to the top of the sluice, and was hurried over the gauge boards in a roaring torrent that fell with a discharge of 16,521 gallons of water per minute. While the machine was working under a five-foot lift, the quantity of water discharged was about 744 tons per minute; and by removing some of the gauge boards, and diminishing the lift to between two and three feet, the volume of water discharged was 101 tons per minute: a quantity which, at the rate of an inch of land, is able to form a decisive judgment on the merits of the invention before them.

Our illustration represents the engine-house, a description of building in which architectural beauty has to give way to usefulness, but the most of which has been made by the architect, Mr. Human. To the left of this, down in the sluice, is the centrifugal pump, which receives the water from the main drain, called the "Holme Lode," and passes it on under a bridge to one of the main drains of the Bedford Level, called the "New Cut," which is, in fact, a navigable river. This is seen in the foreground, and far above its banks the waters of past winter floods have risen, throwing down the projecting dykes, on which so many thousands have been spent, and spreading the work of destruction far and wide. To prevent a repetition of these evils will be one of the principal duties of the Centrifugal Pump, and its erection by Mr. Wells is justly regarded as an immense boon to the whole district; while its



DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.—APPOLD'S PUMP.

success will doubtless give to Appold's invention a celebrity which it justly deserves, but which, perhaps (although a Council Medal had been assigned to it by the Great Exhibition Jurors), it would have been slow to acquire, had it not been for its connexion with such an important undertaking as the drainage of Whittlesea Mere.

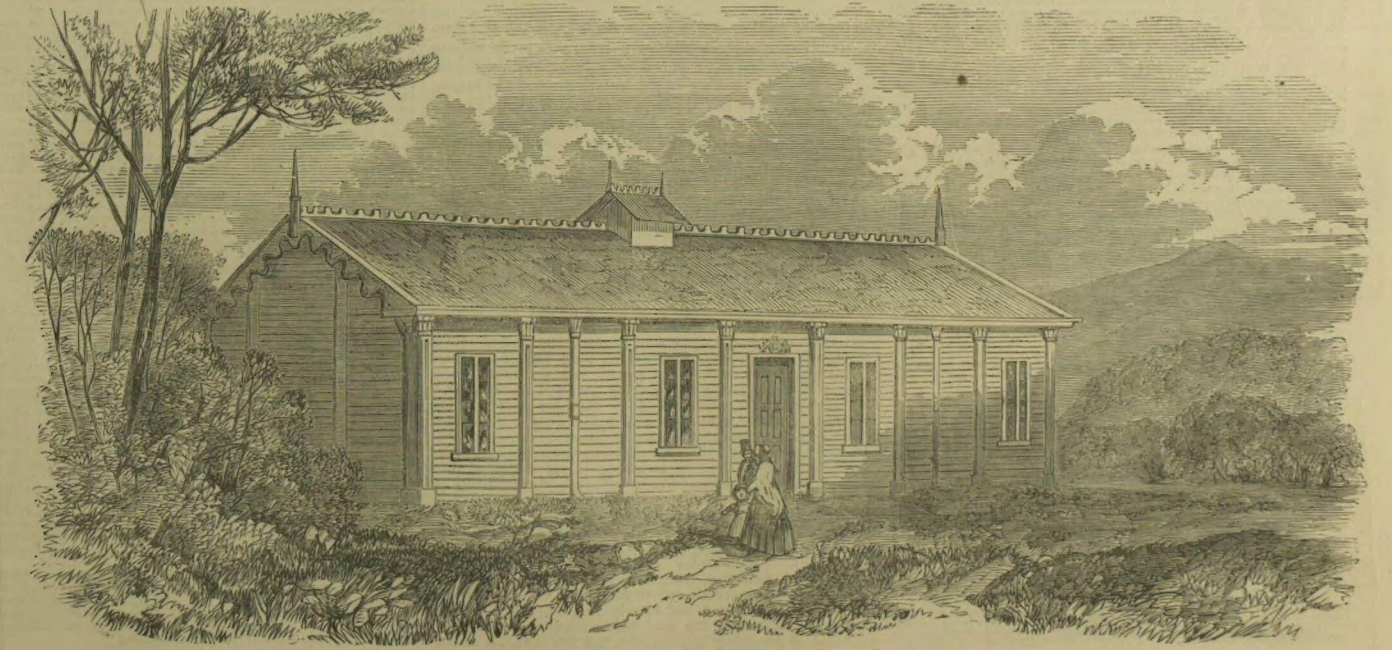
We illustrated the process of the drainage of Whittlesea Mere in four views in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 25th; and have at other times given representations of the various objects of interest found in the clearing away of the waters.

IRON BALL-ROOM FOR BALMORAL.

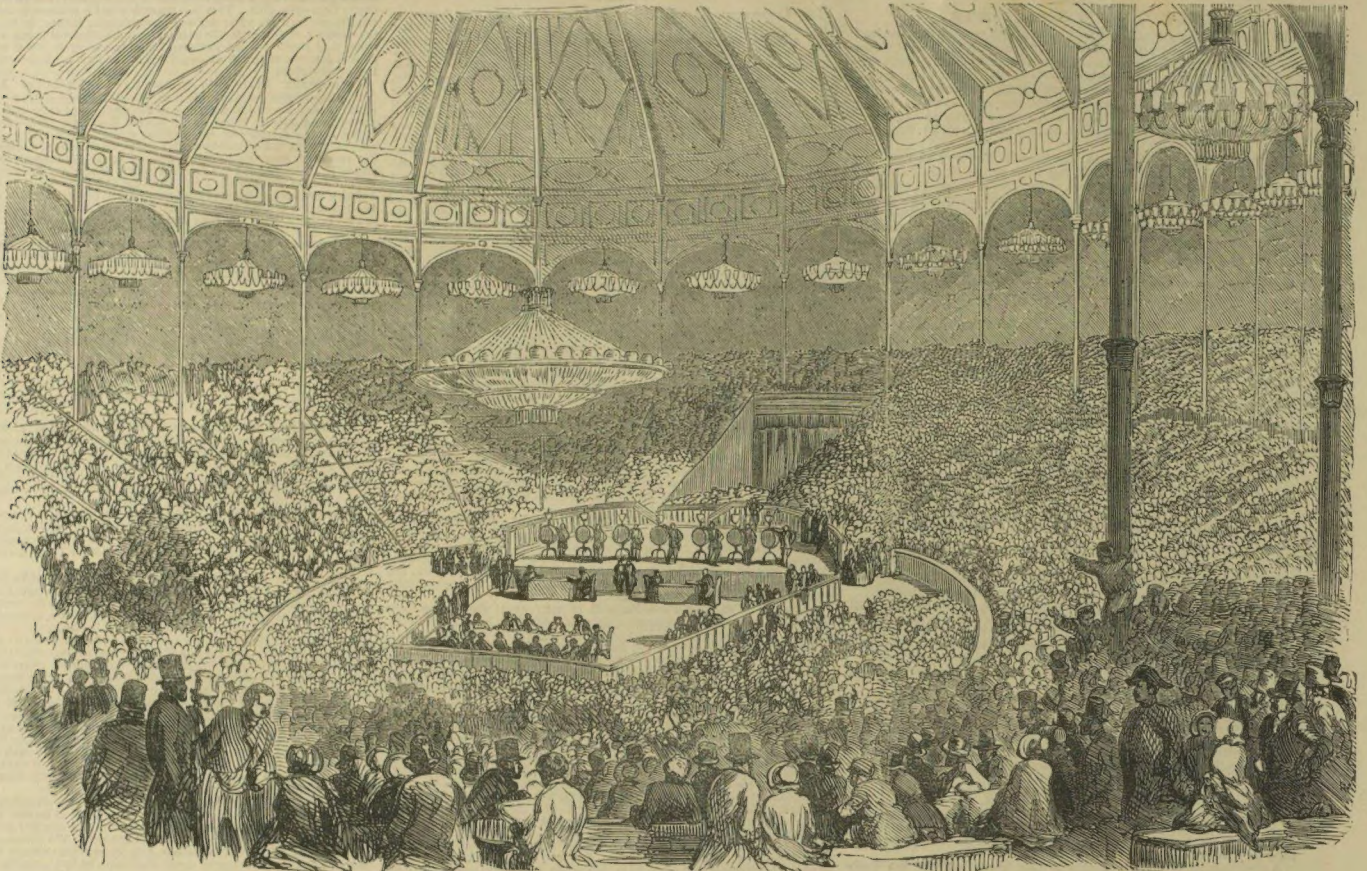
Messrs. E. T. Bellhouse and Co., of the Eagle Foundry, Hunt-street, Manchester, have just finished and are about to send to the Highlands a spacious structure of corrugated iron plates, by the command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, destined to supply to the Royal residence at Balmoral an additional room for various purposes of a social and festive character, as ball-room, dining-room, private theatre, &c. The idea was suggested to his Royal Highness in one of his morning visits to the Great Exhibition, on examining a model belonging to Messrs. Bellhouse. The dimensions of the structure are as follows:—Length, 60 ft.; breadth, 24 ft.; height to the eaves, 10 ft. 1 in. to the central ridge, 17 ft. The foundation consists of a framework of timber, the section of which is 8 in. by 6 in.—laid perfectly level and true—and running beneath the sides and ends of the erection. Upon this framework are bolted the base plates of cast-iron upright pilasters, at intervals of about 8 ft. The pilasters at the sides are prepared at the top to receive the feet of wrought-iron principals, for the roof, which extend from the pilasters at the front to those at the back, forming a strong and complete tie across the building. A series of angle-iron ribs running lengthwise along the erection connect the principals together, and receive the sheets of the roof, which are of corrugated iron, in sheets of about 7 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in., the corrugations running vertically from the ridge to the gutter of the eaves. The ends of these sheets meeting at the angle of the ridge, are connected together by a cast-iron ridge capping, to which they are bolted. The upper line of the ridge is ornamented by iron castings of the fleur-de-lis pattern, which gives a neat effect to the roof. The lower ends of the roof sheets are bolted to the inner edge of the gutter, which is prepared to fit the corrugations and make a joint. The sheets forming the front, back, and ends of the erection are placed in the contrary di-

rection to those of the roof, that is to say, the direction of the corrugation is from pilaster to pilaster, horizontal. The sides of the pilasters are prepared in such a way as to receive the ends of the corrugated sheets. The lower edges of the side sheets are bolted to moulded base-plates, which are fastened down upon the upper surface of the wooden framework, and which also serve to divert the wet from the centre of the wood frame. The upper edge of the wall sheets are bolted to a flange cast along the under side of the gutter. Moulded capitals of a foliated design, and a panel in the body of the pilaster, with the projecting moulded front of the cast-iron gutter running along the eaves, give a good effect to the design. At the gable the roof projects boldly over the face of the building; and a barge of cast-iron, surmounted by a pointed finial, the angle pilasters and two intermediate ones, and the returns of the corners of the moulded gutters, afford relief to the gables. The front is divided by the pilasters into seven bays; in the centre bay is the entrance door, and in those adjoining on each side are windows; in those next to the ends are also windows, and the two intermediate and otherwise blank bays are relieved by the downpipes which descend from the gutters. The back is similarly arranged, save that there is no door, but only the four windows. At one of the ends, to the right of the central or side door, there is another door; the other end has no opening. The doors are of wood, handsomely paneled and moulded, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and are hung in wooden frames, which are fitted to the corrugated sheets. The window frames and sashes are also of wood, and are hinged in the manner of French casements. The doors are each surmounted outside by iron castings of the royal arms—which form an appropriate ornament. In the centre of the roof is fixed an iron ventilator, with a hipped cover; a wooden valve, worked from the interior by a rope running over pulleys, enables the aperture to be opened or closed at pleasure. The whole of the several parts of the structure are fastened together by small bolts, and are designed with a view to the attainment of the greatest possible convenience in erection and removal, and to the exclusion of moisture. As seen from a little distance, the structure, especially if tastefully painted, will have the appearance of a large cottage or inn, with two doors and eight windows, the ventilator resembling an ornamental chimney; but there is no intention to have fire or artificial light within the building. It is to be floored at Balmoral, so as to save the cost of the transit of timber; and the dimensions having been furnished some time since, the flooring is all prepared, so that no delay will arise on that score, the floor being laid during the erection of the house. Its cost, we understand, will be about £300.

The iron corrugated plates are a form of sheet iron which is found to have a very great resistance to weight and pressure, and therefore to be admirably calculated for use, either as walls or as roofs. The thickness of the plates used for the Balmoral ball-room is what is termed No. 18, wire-gauge, which is less than the sixteenth of an inch in thickness.



IRON BALL-ROOM CONSTRUCTED FOR BALMORAL.



DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY OF THE GOLDEN INGOTS, IN THE CIRCUS OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, AT PARIS.

and it was estimated that nearly 4000 persons were present. Precisely at ten o'clock the beating of a drum announced the arrival of the commissioners of the Lottery, who immediately took their seats, and the President, M. Monin Japy, read aloud the decree authorising the drawing of the Lottery. This was followed by the reading of the regulations for the drawing. The nature of the wheels is thus explained:—Seven wheels, each distinct, but connected with a rod by which they were made to revolve simultaneously, so as to mix up the balls that they contained, having been put in motion, were stopped at the same time, and an opening in each being effected by a spring, the ball placed before it could put in his hand and take out a number. There were thus seven boys; but it was so arranged, that, after the drawing of each lot, one boy should leave the wheels and be replaced by another, the other six boys shifting their places at the same time. Six of the wheels contained each ten balls numbered from 0 to 9. The seventh, which contained the balls which were to indicate the millions, had only even, marked from 0 to 6. The seven balls, when drawn simultaneously, represented the number of the lot according to its suc-

cession; and, to complete the combination, it was arranged that, if the seven zeros should come out at the same time, they should form the number 7,000,000. In the regulations which were read it was distinctly stated, in order to remove an erroneous statement that had been made, that there would be no second drawing for any prize that might fall to the unsold tickets; but, at the same time, that there would be no reduction in the amount or value of the lots in consequence of a portion of the tickets being unsold. The most profound silence having been procured, the drawing commenced according to the programme. The first numbers drawn by the seven children at the wheels were 2,558,115, which was the prize of 400,000 fr. The holder of the ticket representing these figures in the same succession is, therefore, the winner of the grand prize. The drawing continued in the same order, and the whole operation was concluded at three o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd assembled in the Champs Elysees on this occasion was large, but not so immense as had been expected, and, with few exceptions, the greatest order was observed.

We subjoin a complete list of the whole of the prizes. Various re-

ports, but none upon which reliance could be placed, were current as to the winners of the great prizes.

THE PRIZE OF 400,000 FR.—
2,558,115

THE PRIZE OF 200,000 FR.—
0,330,450

THE PRIZE OF 100,000 FR.—
2,017,288

THE TWO PRIZES OF 50,000 FR.—
3,283,574 2,898,291

THE FOUR PRIZES OF 25,000 FR.—
1,338,298 1,383,784 1,732,833 6,472,657

THE FIVE PRIZES OF 10,000 FR.—
3,703,820 5,445,786 5,636,776 6,373,590 6,717,264

THE TEN PRIZES OF 5000 FR.—
0,337,856 2,574,870 0,400,267 2,808,217 4,016,769
1,710,342 3,636,306 5,737,804 2,557,871 3,924,269

THE TWO HUNDRED PRIZES OF 1000 FR.—
7,915 1,262,352 2,763,034 4,048,395 5,123,745 6,062,174
52,909 1,309,974 2,840,735 4,080,160 5,161,694 6,074,499
63,881 1,394,581 2,863,914 4,080,842 5,173,281 6,109,885
67,740 1,483,842 2,879,585 4,115,263 5,214,055 6,123,387
136,551 1,493,658 2,943,700 4,138,506 5,306,854 6,157,114
224,227 1,504,019 2,978,002 4,149,872 5,309,006 6,166,969
332,789 1,530,531 3,041,367 4,237,256 5,335,630 6,169,712
417,951 1,616,983 3,059,522 4,240,723 5,381,125 6,218,609
466,335 1,643,636 3,076,720 4,299,843 5,389,291 6,223,174
486,349 1,616,115 3,117,616 4,336,499 5,393,977 6,223,892
495,196 1,703,488 3,173,443 4,360,278 5,394,176 6,232,439
498,637 1,727,918 3,197,389 4,392,486 5,408,504 6,276,967
557,303 1,853,248 3,226,704 4,408,466 5,416,636 6,287,578
578,354 1,922,485 3,228,862 4,499,784 5,454,026 6,297,247
600,302 1,976,608 3,302,294 4,540,743 5,455,219 6,306,370
706,829 2,182,733 3,359,078 4,534,815 5,542,556 6,328,318
742,251 2,219,956 3,414,402 4,563,778 5,565,578 6,379,014
789,375 2,233,397 3,496,725 4,602,426 5,576,096 6,431,674
767,056 2,266,361 3,522,675 4,614,093 5,623,714 6,455,066
790,612 2,271,829 3,589,429 4,693,624 5,636,362 6,456,480
833,965 2,285,721 3,628,506 4,664,856 5,663,302 6,510,740
930,314 2,349,570 3,631,540 4,703,793 5,668,547 6,541,641
948,980 2,387,805 3,663,207 4,704,284 5,680,463 6,581,316
986,735 2,473,584 3,708,441 4,756,919 5,701,264 6,662,987
1,021,830 2,493,892 3,766,493 4,769,992 5,720,228 6,722,984
1,023,371 2,542,480 3,796,423 4,794,112 5,739,663 6,727,609
1,059,011 2,578,236 3,805,725 4,826,473 5,734,743 6,783,370
1,062,120 2,586,583 3,851,861 4,906,258 5,795,779 6,843,978
1,070,826 2,617,612 3,817,831 4,956,963 5,841,278 6,863,716
1,103,506 2,632,547 3,972,457 4,980,620 5,857,284 6,869,623
1,115,749 2,652,902 3,967,788 4,970,631 5,927,742 6,864,405
1,168,744 2,730,425 3,977,861 5,048,808 5,935,506 6,876,470
1,217,704 2,745,995 3,990,131 5,133,415 5,945,302 6,918,323
1,224,832 2,751,510



EXTERIOR OF THE CIRCUS OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

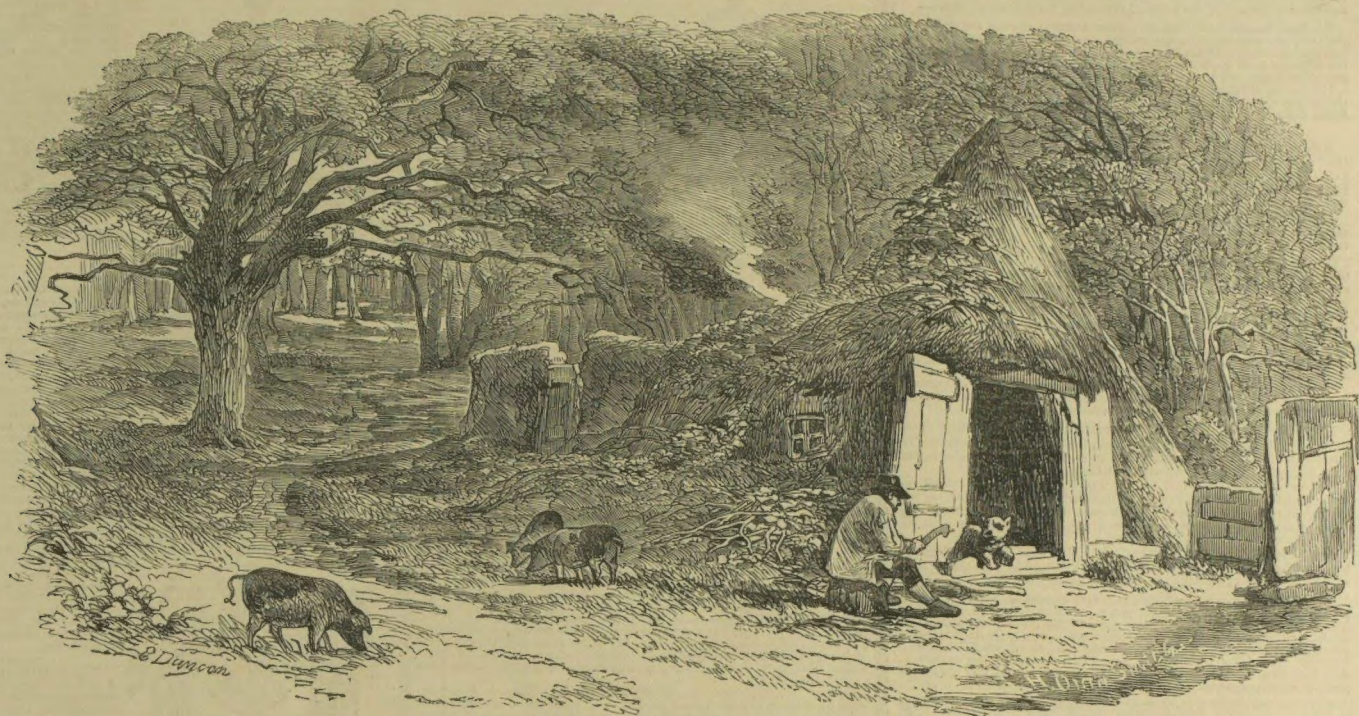
A Vienna letter states that considerable indignation had been excited by the rudeness of the Emperor of Austria on a late visit to the Burg Theatre. The audience applauded most loyally on his appearance; the Emperor contented himself with a short and ungracious nod, sat down in his *fountain*, and all the nudges of his architectural mother, who wishes to see her son popular, could not induce him to thank his people in a more gracious manner.

Signor Trebbi, the Roman Commissioner at the Great Exhibition, arrived at Rome on the 4th inst., after a disastrous journey; the French steamer *Courier de Marseille*, in which he embarked at that port on the 28th October, having been disabled about fifty miles from Marseille by the bursting of her boiler. The steamer was three days at sea before getting back to port. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured, and most of them continued their route by land, *via* Nice.

Military and civil executions continue in the Roman northern provinces. Domenico Mancini was shot at Ancona on the 24th October, for homicide, by the Austrians; and Eugenio Lucchini and Giuseppe Antolini were beheaded at Forlì by the Papal authorities, on the 27th, for murdering, through party spirit, the Rev. Don Thomas Legri, archpriest of Ciola Co. name.

Very favourable reports have been received by the Government of the expedition to Central Africa. The intrepid Dr. Barth and Dr. (twice) are filled with interesting details as to the whole geography of Central Africa. Dr. Barth, who had been forced to return from Adamawa by the Governor, states that the two most important results of his journey to Yola were, first, the evidence that there is no idea of a continued chain of mountains running W.N.W. from Mount Mendif; and, secondly, that the question as to the connexion of the Niger with the Shary, by means of the river Adamawa or the Tshadda, as it has been called, in its lower course, is now altogether settled, Dr. Barth having crossed the Benue and the Fero at the very point where they unite, the former coming from the east, a distance of about ten days, while the Fero has its sources in a mountain called Hosere (the rock) Labul, at a distance of some days' journey south. Adamawa is stated to be a fine and fertile country. On the 8th of August, Dr. Owaney returned to Kuka, after a successful exploration of Lake Tond. The despatches of the German travellers were sent from Kuka on the 10th of August, and reached Tripoli October 5th, in 55 days.

SKETCHES IN HAINAULT FOREST.



HUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FOREST.

It is a pleasure but to hear
The bridges ringing sharp and clear
Amid the forest green;
To hear the rattle of the sheaves,
And converse rustling in the leaves,
With many blasts between.

Stewart Rose's "Red King."

The bare announcement that in a short time the Forests of Epping and Hainault will be enclosed, and lose all their picturesque features of a wild expanse of woodlands, heath, and mosses; of oceans of umbrageous tree-tops, and little patches of cultivation—here and there a little town, sending up its fleecy smoke amidst the forest boughs—must excite concern among those who take a lively interest in "the amusements of the people." How truthfully has the picture of forest life been drawn:—

From age to age no tumult did arouse
The peaceful dwellers; there they lived and died,
Passing a dreamy life, diversified
By nought of novelty, save now and then
A horn, resounding through the neighbouring glen,
Woke them as from a trance, and led them out
To catch a brief glimpse of the hunt's wild rout
The music of the hounds; the tramp and rush
Of steeds and men;—and then a sudden hush
Left round the eager listeners; the deep mood
Of awful, dead, and twilight solitude,
Fallen again upon that forest vast.

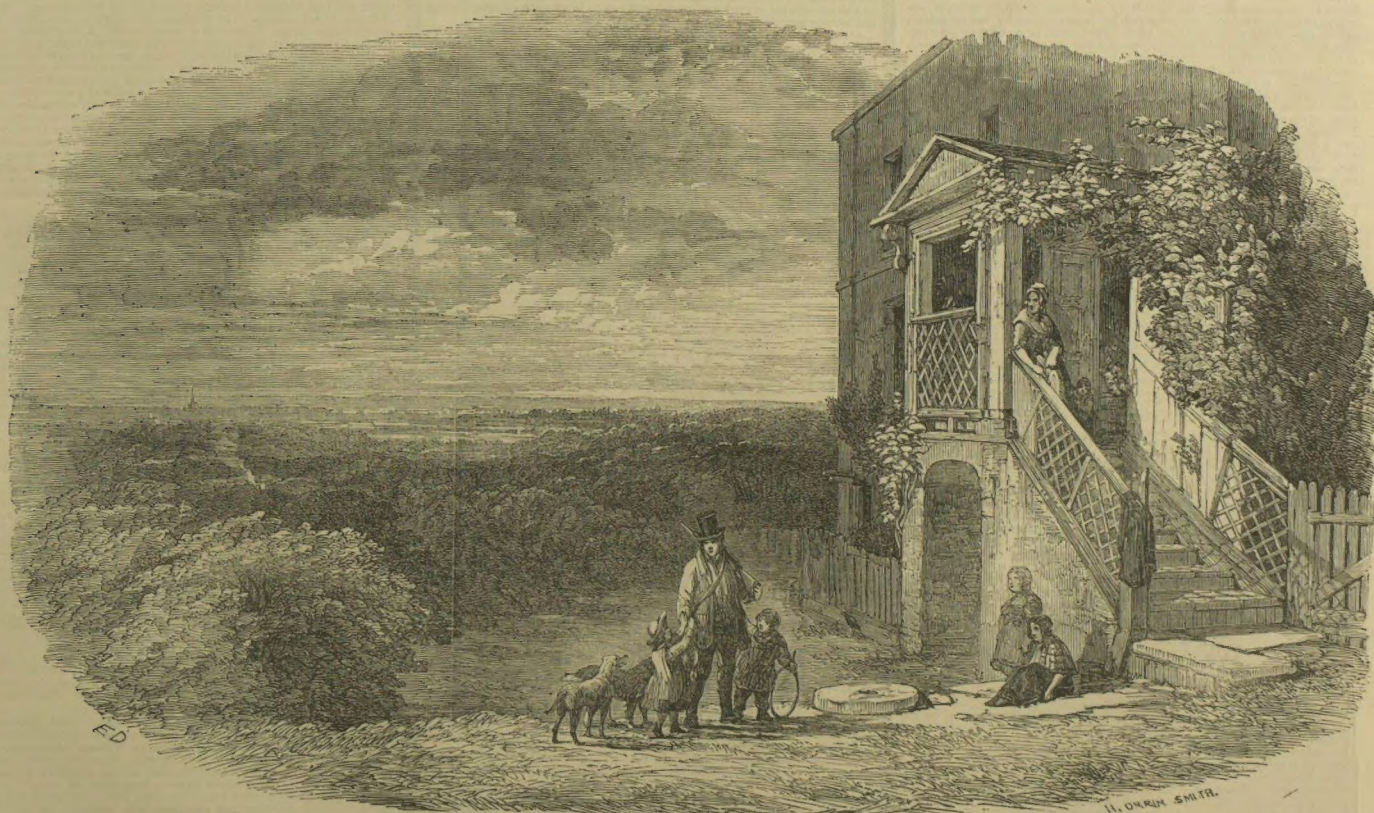
Our Artist has taken a parting glance of the olden glory of Essex, before describing which it may be interesting to sketch its outline. Epping gives title to Epping Forest, a considerable tract of waste land



THE FAIRLOP OAK IN HAINAULT FOREST SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

in the south-west part of the county. This forest was formerly called the Forest of Essex, being the only forest in that county, the whole of which was anciently comprehended in it. By a charter of King John, dated March 25, in the fifth year of his reign, and confirmed in the eighth of Edward IV., all that part of the forest which lay to the north of the highway from Stortford to Colchester (very distant from the present boundaries) was disforested. The forest was further reduced by a perambulation made in the 29th of Edward I., in pursuance of the Charta de Foresta; but the metes and bounds of it were finally determined by an inquisition and perambulation taken on the 8th of September, 1640, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of England, in pursuance of an Act of the 16th of Charles I., for settling the bounds of the forest.

It is not material for our present purpose to enumerate the parishes included in these boundaries. The extent of the forest is estimated at 60,000 acres, of which 48,000 are believed to be inclosed and private property; the remaining 12,000 acres being the uninclosed wastes and woods. What is called Hainault, or Hainault Forest is a part of this waste. The office of Chief Forester for Essex was deemed highly honorary, and generally bestowed on some illustrious person. The stewardship was also an office of great consequence, and usually enjoyed by some of the nobility. It continued in the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, for many generations; but was taken from them by Edward IV., for their adherence to the Lancastrian party. On the accession of Henry VII. it was restored by grant to John Earl of Oxford. The steward had power to substitute a lieutenant, one riding-forester, and three yeomen-foresters, in the three bailiwicks of the forest. He also had many lucrative privileges, and was keeper of Havering-atte-Bower, and



HOG HILL HOUSE, AND VIEW OVER THE FOREST, TOWARDS CHIGWELL

The *Kassard Klier*, or, in English, the "Good Omen," a fine Chinese-jagged steamer, built at the construction of iron and fitted with engines of 80-horse power and a screw propelled by Messrs. William Joy and Co., Greenwich, went down the river on Tuesday night. The yacht is 240 tons, 100 feet long, with 18 feet breadth of beam, and an average of 6 feet 6 inches draught of water. The *Kassard Klier* is fitted up in the interior in the most splendid Oriental style. She is supplied with Porter's anchors, and several of the latest and best improvements connected with sea-going vessels. The trial was most satisfactory.



VICTORIA BRIDGE, WINDSOR.

WINDSOR IMPROVEMENTS.—VICTORIA AND ALBERT BRIDGES.

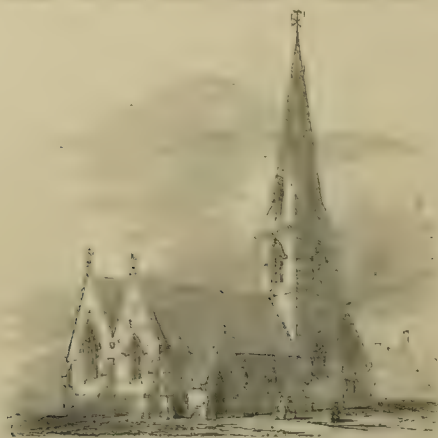
From the village of Datchet, a bridge across the Thames (built, curiously enough, on one side of iron, on the other of wood, the opposite parishes originally not having been able to agree as to material, and so each taking its own) led to a path across the park to Windsor. The way was the most direct, but the path being in a cutting divided the park, and interfered with her Majesty's private grounds. It was therefore resolved to take down the old bridge, and build instead two new ones—one higher up, the other farther down, the river; and to give two public carriage-ways, instead of the old Datchet footpath. There was added, at the upper bridge, from the private to the public portion of the park between sixty and seventy acres; and some land was gained along the margin of the river. Our Engraving shows the upper, or Victoria Bridge—with which the lower, or Albert Bridge, except the ornaments in the spandrels and centre arms, is identical.

The Bridge is a single pointed arch, 120 feet span and 19 feet 6 inches rise from the springings, which correspond with the ordinary water-line. It consists of five ribs, reduced gradually from 94 inches at the springings to 76 inches at the crown. Each rib consists of seven castings bolted together with flanges. The interior ribs are H shaped, 4 feet deep at springing, 3 feet at crown. The weight of each rib is about 26 tons. They are fastened together by seven cross stays—the girders to carry the roadway, and which form the horizontal line. Of the spandrels, the internal ones are T shaped, 12 inches deep and 12 inches broad, and 1½ inch thick. The exterior girders are 2 feet 10 inches deep; and of the form seen in our Engraving. The roadway is made by 9-inch brick arches, 6 feet span, thrown across from girder to girder throughout the entire length of the bridge. Upon these, as foundation for the gravel, and tied together by iron bars, is laid a layer of concrete 9 inches in thickness. The spandrels, weighing each 4½ tons, are highly ornamental. They are of open-work, and displaying in the upper bridge the Royal arms; in the lower, those of Prince Albert. The cornice and railings are Gothic in design, and exceedingly rich in effect. The centre ornament of the railings consists of a panel bordered by a wreath, and bearing the Royal initials in gold. The entire weight of the metal-work is about 250 tons.

The land arches are of stone, 24 ft. 6 in. span, 11 ft. 3 in. rise, and 15 ft. 2 in. from the ground to the crown. The bridges were commenced in the March of 1848, and opened to the public in the summer of the present year. They are from designs by Mr. Thomas Page, engineer to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and were constructed, under his direction, by Messrs. Riechys. The open spandrels, which are the same throughout, the cornice and railings, and the entire bridge being painted bronze, give an air of extreme elegance and lightness, and make these bridges, which are about a mile and a half apart, an ornament to the river, and a real improvement to the neighbourhood.

LANDSCOVE CHURCH.

This neat little Church, situated in the parish of Staverton, about two



LANDSCOVE NEW CHURCH.



DECORATIVE PANEL OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

miles from Ashburton, Devon, was consecrated on Saturday, the 27th of September, by the Bishop of Exeter, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of people, and the principal of the clergy of the neighbouring parishes. Divine service was performed by the Rev. H. F. Atherly, assisted by the curate of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Hutton.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mathew, and is built with dunstone raised near the building; and Bath-stone dressings. The style is early English; the plan consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and south porch; with a tower and spire about 100 feet in height at the eastern end of the aisle. The seats, pulpit, desk, &c. are of oak, and of neat design; the open roof is stained, to imitate oak. Adjacent to the Church is the Parsonage-house, a very convenient building, harmonising with the character of the Church. The erection of this neat ecclesiastical structure has already proved a great accommodation to the villages of Landscove and Wiston Green, situated a considerable distance from the parish church. The principal part of the expense incurred in the buildings has been generously defrayed by Miss Champenowne, of Dartington. Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, is the architect, and Mr. J. Mason, of Exeter, the builder. The site of the Church has an extensive prospect over the picturesque vales of South Devon, and the spire is a conspicuous object for a considerable distance.

THE GOLD DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

We have accounts of the progress made at "the diggings," which show that Australia is likely to surpass California in the wonderful productiveness of its gold fields. We learn, for instance, by the present advices that in one hole lumps of gold weighing altogether 100 lb. were picked up by an individual; they were sold to Messrs. Thacker and Daniel, of Sydney, for £4160. With regard to the details of the state of business and of mining operations, the following extracts of letters will furnish the best information. The first is from Messrs. Young and Co., dated the 16th of August:—

Every day brings forth new treasures. The winter being nearly at an end, the western road is crowded again with thousands of pilgrims to Ophir and Tofola, attracted by the riches laid open to the world. At Ophir the diggers

have been greatly hindered in their operations by the rise of the waters; but at the Turon the general success far exceeds all credit. I received a letter from Macquoid the other day, in which he says, "These diggings are far richer, I think, than you or the people in Sydney are at present aware of. I walked up and down the river yesterday for several hours, and every one I conversed with appeared to be doing well. I stood by and saw a great deal of gold collected from the different cradles; one party (Hall's) within the last three weeks has collected upwards of £1600; and when I yesterday, are three parties, was talking to Mr. Hall, I asked him what had been his luck during the day; he took out of his pocket a bag containing 2 lb. of gold, which he had procured before dinner. In thus instancing Mr. Hall's luck, I do not mean you to understand that it is common, because, so far from this being the case, I believe he has been the most fortunate individual as yet upon the river. Nevertheless, all the others who are working alongside of him are doing well, and have plenty of gold. On the other parts of the river people are likewise doing well. One man of a party of three had made £80 in a fortnight for his own share; and instances of luck similar to this are by no means uncommon." My cook has a brother-in-law working at Oakley Creek, a tributary of the Turon, and he and his party of 11 have for some time been raising their 7 oz. per man per day, or nearly £24 sterling in value. This is the Arabian Nights over again. The Government send down an armed escort with the mail once a week, and the last few weeks they have had over £10,000 worth weekly, besides which a great deal has come through the Post-office and by private opportunities; so that probably the quantity at present received weekly is not far short of £20,000. The last ship, the *Boadicea*, which sailed this day week for London, had £30,000 worth of freight. This must convince the most sceptical that there is no exaggeration in what has been promulgated. Sydney, meanwhile, is becoming deserted, and there is little or no business doing privately. At auction prices have been very low, and forced sales do not realise cost and charges."

The writer of another letter, dated August 8, says:—

The famous hundredweight of gold is sent to England by this vessel, consigned to Matheson and Co. This, I believe, is the largest mass of gold that the world has ever seen. Unfortunately, the aboriginal native by whom it was found smashed it up, to separate it from the quartz. It is still, however, in its present state deserving of your inspection.

The subjoined, also, is to a leading London firm:—

Sydney, Aug. 15.
Though I wrote to you not further back than the 8th, I cannot allow a ship to go without a line upon the present gold prospects. Really, day by day the thing is growing more astounding. A piece of 50 lb. weight is just picked up, and plenty of 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. each. Sydney is rapidly becoming depopulated; the men are off from every house. My carpenter, gardener, labourers, and groom go next week, and the season is gone. Happily, my buildings are finished, or I suppose they would not have been. The exorcists' clerks are all gone or going; and, indeed, from every trade as well as profession men are away. You neither hear of nor see anything but gold, or golden equipments. The men are doing little or nothing, and the offices less. Meanwhile new gold-fields are, day by day, added to the old. Men are leaving good diggings, of 20s. a day each, to fall upon richer ground, and from £100 to £300 per month per man is not looked upon as anything out of the common. The newspapers do not tell half.

The total shipments of gold to England as yet advanced from the colony sum up nearly £75,000, comprising the following: viz. by the *Sir Thomas Arbutnot* (arrived here), £4000; by the *Mary Evans*, £11,643; by the *Boadicea*, £28,785 (these two vessels having sailed in July); and by the *Mount Stuart* *Elphinstone*, which left in August, between £20,000 and £30,000.

The following extract from the *Bathurst Free Press* describes the finding of the 106 lb. of gold above referred to:—

A few days previous to the finding, an educated aboriginal, formerly attached to the Wellington Mission, and who has been in the service of W. Kerr, Esq., of Wallawa, about seven years, returned home to his employer with the intelligence that he had discovered a large mass of gold amongst a heap of quartz upon the run, whilst tending the sheep. Gold being the universal theme of conversation, this tale soon of the forest was excited, and provided with a tomahawk he had amused himself by exploring the country adjacent to his employer's land. His attention was first called to the spot by observing a spot of some glittering yellow substance upon the surface of a block of the quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk and broke off a portion. He then started home and disclosed the discovery to his master, who was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the three buckets of quartz containing the hundredweight of gold were released from the bed where they had rested for ages. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 73 lb. gross. Out of this piece 60 lb. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully encased in quartz. The other two were something smaller. The auriferous mass weighed, as near as could be guessed, from two to three hundredweight. Not being able to move it conveniently, Mr. Kerr broke the pieces into small fragments, and herein committed a very great error. As specimens, the glittering block would have been invaluable. From the description given by him, as seen in the original state, the world has seen nothing like them yet. The heaviest of the two large pieces presented an appearance not unlike a honeycomb or sponge, and consisted of particles of a crystalline form, as did near the whole of the gold. The second larger piece was smoother and the particles more condensed, and seemed as if it had been acted upon by water. The remainder was broken into lumps of 2 lb. to 3 lb. and downwards, and were remarkably free from quartz or earthy matter. The locality where the gold was found, the commencement of an undulating table land, very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Marroo Creek. It is distant about 53 miles from Bathurst, 18 from Mudgee, 30 from Wellington, and 18 to the nearest point of the Macquarie River, and is 15 miles of Dr. Kerr's head station. The neighbouring country has been explored since the discovery, but, with the exception of dust, no further indications have been found.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LAMB'S CONDUIT, AND ITS FOUNDER.

WILLIAM LAMB was born at Sutton Valens, in Kent, and became one of the Gentlemen of the Chapel to Henry VIII. He was a free brother of the Company of Clothworkers of London. He was thrice married, and was buried in the Church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's.

With the exception of these particulars, which were recorded in an inscription upon a pillar of the old church, the history of this bountiful citizen, as has been observed, "is involved in that of his charities." These included benefactions to his native town, to Maidstone in the same county, to the poor clothiers in the county of Suffolk, and in the towns of Bridgworth and Ludlow. In London he was likewise a benefactor to the parish church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate; to the Stationers' Company, to the poor of the parish of St. Faith, to Christ's Hospital, to the Hospital of the Savoy, to the poor prisoners in the City Compters, and the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, and the King's Bench. He bequeathed £20 to be divided among forty poor maidens for marriage portions; legacies to his servants, and 108 frieze gowns to as many poor men and women attending at his funeral. But his name is chiefly preserved by his association with the Clothworkers' charity, and more especially the Conduit which he constructed for the supply of water to the city. The former was situated in an angle of the city wall, on the south-east side of Cripplegate Churchyard, where the base of a circular watch-tower and other remains of the old wall still exist. The site



EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM LAMB.

of Lamb's Chapel, in which the monument represented in the accompanying Engraving is placed, was originally a small monastic establishment, called the "Hermitage of St. James" in the wall. It was a cell to the Abbey of Garendon, in Leicestershire. A well near at hand was the property of the monks of this establishment, and hence the neighbouring Monkwell-street had its name. This hermitage is stated to have been founded by Henry III.; but, from existing evidence, the spot appears to have been occupied by a religious edifice upwards of a century earlier. This consists of a crypt, under the chapel, of Norman architecture, in a remarkably pure and finished style. The vaulted roof has been supported by nine short columns, six still remaining, the capitals of which equal the most ornate remains of Norman ornamentation. The intersecting ribs, which form the groining, are decorated with zigzag moulding and a spiral ornament. The carved work is of Caen stone. The chapel is twenty-six feet from east to west, by twenty feet in breadth.

In 1276 this chapel was committed to the protection of the Mayor of London, and afterwards placed under the superintendence of the Constable of the Tower, on account, as it is stated, of the "rents, chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, relics, charters, Royal grants, apostolical privileges, utensils, and other goods of the said hermitage without Cripplegate, being devised or carried away unless placed under some certain custody."

A chantry was here founded for the souls of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and the Lady Mary his wife, which was endowed with ten tennements in Fleet-street, and two Cistercian monks from the establishment at Garendon were deputed for the service of the chantry.

This chapel, with its appurtenances, appears to have been granted by Henry VIII. to William Lamb, whose musical skill or other merits had probably rendered him a favourite, and he made the place his residence, bequeathing and endowing it at his death for the benefit of the Company of Clothworkers as aforesaid.

Of the Conduit Stow says, "Neere unto Holborn he (Lamb) founded a faire conduit and a standard, with a cooke, at Holborn Bridge, to convey thence the waste. These were begun the six and twentieth day of March, 1577." The first of these conduits is understood to have been situated somewhere near the end of Red Lion-street, but, its exact site being a matter of question, the following observations are appended with a view of establishing the locality.



STONE LAMB, FROM "LAMB'S CONDUIT."

The public-house called the sign of the "Lamb," at the north east end of Lamb's Conduit-street, formerly known as the "Lamb and Egg," is distinguished by a proper effigy of a lamb cut in stone, the right fore leg being bent so as to have sustained the banner charged with a red cross, which typifies the *Agnus Dei*. A near examination of this sign served to satisfy the writer that it was of no recent workmanship, and this peculiarity of style, together with the circumstance of its being carved in stone, with the appearance of a large screw-head for the original purpose of securing it in its place, made it evident that it could be no less than one of those figures of a lamb (a rebus on the name of the founder) which are said to have stood upon each of the conduits, and as a relic of some interest he made a drawing of it, whereof the accompanying Engraving is a copy. This discovery suggesting further examination, he entered the yard belonging to the public-house, and, with the assistance of mine host of the "Lamb," lifted a trap-door in the pavement, and descended by a short flight of steps into a brick vault. Here, with a stout cane for lack of a diving-rod, he probed the soil until a hollow sound revealed at no great depth the wooden cover of the well, the same being laid bare by means of a spade supplied by a good-natured groom, who, however, declined the notion of a libation from the celebrated spring, preferring in lieu thereof the more sophisticated beverage of the neighbouring tap. The "New View of London" (1707), compiled, it is believed, by Hutton, describes the fountain-head of Lamb's Conduit as being in the vacant ground a little to the east of Ormound-street. When the Foundling Hospital was erected, the conduit was taken down and the water conveyed to the east side of Red Lion-street, at the end, and gives the name of Lamb's Conduit-street to the half thereof, he says; adding that access to the water was obtained by means of steps descending to the pipe whence it issued. An inscription was set up to re-

cord this change, in which the following seems to point to the identical vaulted building above described, viz.:—"The waters thereof (Lamb's Conduit) are still preserved, and contained for the public emolument by building an arch over the same." &c.

On the north wall in the next yard southward, the following inscription, cut in wood, appears over a recess now bricked up:—

Lamb's Conduit the Property of City of London.
This Pump is Erected for the benefit of the Publick.

The water is perfectly clear and slightly astringent, and the Mansion House is said still to derive a supply from this source.

EPIPHYLLUM IN FLOWER AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

This magnificent plant is now in flower at Mawbey House, South Lambeth, the residence of James Thorne, Esq. It is a noble specimen of the *Epiphyllum truncatum*, its native country Brazil, and the year of its introduction into England 1818. It is grafted upon the *Rosea aculeata*, or Barbadoes gooseberry. The height of the plant is 3 feet 6 inches from the pot to the crown, and its circumference is just 9 feet. It is kept in a temperature of 55 deg. Fahr. during the winter months; and in from 70 deg. to 75 deg. in the summer months. The stock upon which it is grafted will not endure, without danger, a lower temperature than the first named above; but when the plant is on its own roots, or grafted upon the *Cactus speciosissimus*, it will bear the winter temperature of an ordinary greenhouse very well. The soil in which it grows best is a mixture of light rich loam, a small quantity of decayed manure, a liberal portion of silver sand, and plenty of potsherds for drainage. The number of flowers on this beautiful plant is upwards of 800. The gardener's name, E. A. Hamp, deserves mention.



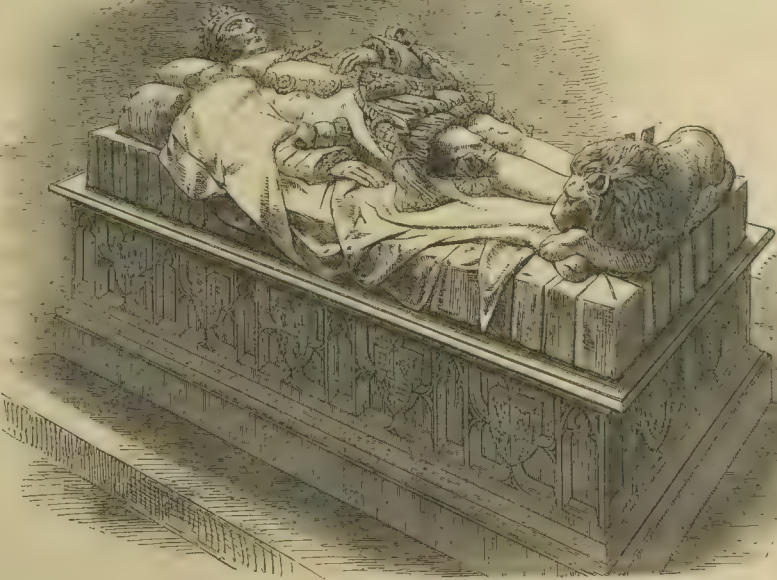
EPIPHYLLUM IN FLOWER AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

This finely executed and impressive Monument, by Mr. Carew, the sculptor, has lately been placed in the north-eastern transept of St Paul's Church, Alnwick, to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland. The design consists of an altar tomb, of polished Caen stone 9 feet long by 4 feet 9 inches in breadth, and forming a pedestal 2½ feet high, on the top of which, in a recumbent position, is placed a full-length figure of the late Duke, robed as a Knight of the Garter, with the

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT SPROUGHTON.

This new edifice has just been opened in the parish of Sproughton, near Ipswich. The first stone of the building was laid on the 10th of July, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, after having administered the rite



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ALNWICK.

of confirmation in the church of that town. The site of the School is within fifty yards of the church, and the ground was given for the purpose by the Rev. H. T. Hasted, the rector. Immediately after Divine service, the Bishop, followed by his chaplain, the Rev. R. Eden, the rector, and many of the clergy from the adjoining parishes, walked in procession to the site, and there performed the ceremony of laying the stone.

The building, in the Tudor style, which has been much admired, and designed by Mr. F. Barnes, architect, Ipswich, was opened on Wednesday, Nov. 12. Divine service commenced at two o'clock. The church was, as

usual, filled by a large and attentive congregation, the school children, to the number of 90, all sitting in the chancel. Prayers were read by the rev. the Rector, the "Cantate Domino," and "Nunc dimittis," and the "Gloria Patri" being chanted, the new organ, lately erected by Messrs. Gny and Davison, sending forth its solemn peal; after which a very impressive sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey—Prov. i. 7. The service having been concluded, the children walked two and two, headed by the rector and churchwardens, to the School, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and where an ample supply of good old English fare was provided, to which justice was fully done.

The School, with the master's house, fittings-up, and all other expenses, have cost nearly £200; of which £65 have been granted from different societies, the remainder having been subscribed by the landowners and occupiers, who have most liberally come forward on the occasion.

The building is erected at the expense of the present Dowager Duchess of Northumberland. St. Paul's Church was, a few years since erected by the late Duke, from designs by Mr. Salvin, in the Gothic style of architecture.



NATIONAL SCHOOL, AT SPROUGHTON, NEAR IPSWICH.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

The revival of Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar," performed only once by the old society, in 1847, will certainly inspire regret that the magnificent music was not wedded to a less absurd and wearisome poem. The adaptor of the "Messiah" for Handel, Mr. Jennings, has been singularly unfortunate in his selection of the libretto. The recitative is so full of the recitative, and so involved in so undrains the effect of the most sublime situations, amongst which we need scarcely quote that of the "Handwriting on the Wall." Under the induction of such poetry, can it be wondered that the genius of Handel has been so far from producing a sublime piece of sacred music, as the other hand the immortal composer of the "Messiah" has been so far from producing other less objectionable portions. The scene of David, assigned to a contralto, "O sacred oracle," so finely sung by Miss Duby, is one of the noblest musical inspirations we are acquainted with; the orchestral undercurrent is quite a gem. The scene of the "Behold by Persia," "Sing, O ye heavens," "My bow is green," the warlike choruses in the second part, and the animated scene of the last part. The general music for the principals is interesting, and Miss Birch, Messrs. Lo Key and Lwiler, evidently feel the music, and the possession of a voice which promises well for him in sacred music, Mr. Sirman conducted, Mr. Hagrove was first violin, and Mr. Jolley organist. The execution was rugged and unsteady, but there was no lack of zeal on the part of the performers. The orchestra was well played, and the singing, and the singing, and the singing are indispensable to attain precision, melody, and colouring. The next performance is announced for the 22nd of December.

MISS DOLBY'S CONCERTS—Musical—Miss Dolby gave the first of a series of three concerts, at her residence in Hinds-street, Manchester-square, on Monday evening. These agreeable entertainments consist of a certain number of classical chamber pieces, relieved by vocal music. In the programme there was Mozart's quartet in D, played by Messrs. Dando, Loder, H. Bagrove, and Lucas; Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, for piano and violin; Schubert's "Sternchen"; Handel's "Lullaby"; and "The Rose Tree," by the solo vocalists, rendered by Mr. Hanson. The programme also included "The Rose Tree," by Mr. Hanson. The programme also included "The Rose Tree," by Mr. Hanson. The programme also included "The Rose Tree," by Mr. Hanson.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

We received a circular on Monday stating that the first concert of the Orchestral Society for that evening, at St. Martin's Hall, was "unavoidably postponed." The Kenning das Arts had their second *soirée* on Wednesday. The second concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place next Monday. The Sacred Harmonic Society will meet, for the first time, on Friday, Dec. 8, when Haydn's "Seasons," under Costa's direction, will be performed.

It is not often that we hear from Finland news on musical matters, but we now learn that its best-known musical composer, Herr J. S. Paetz, has completed a new opera, "King Charles's Hunt"—the subject being the famous hunting-party of Charles IX. in the island of Aland, in 1671, and the conspiracy to declare him of age before the legal term. This work is to be performed during the winter, at Helsingfors, by amateur musicians.

Madame Todeasco's complete success at the Grand Opera in Paris has been established in five representations of Halévy's "Reine de Chypre."

The Legislative Assembly in Paris has voted 1,329,000 francs for the national theatres, that is £53,160, being £200 less than last year, the amount to the Italian Opera House having been reduced.

The anniversary of Mendelssohn's death (Nov. 3) was commemorated in Berlin, by the Singing Society, with a performance of the first part of "Paul", and selections from "Edipus", and the opera of "Lorely." A brother of Forster has made a successful debut in Berlin as a tenor.

Miss Catherine Hayes was at New York on the 21 inst., preparing for a fresh tour towards Philadelphia. Upwards of twenty concerts had been given since her arrival, with signal success.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

In Paris there are no classes of operatic establishments. The first is what is termed "a Grand Opera," at which lyric dramas in five acts are mounted with great cost, or two or three act operas, to proceed a magnificent ballet. The second is the "Grand Opéra-Comique," which is a more popular and less expensive. The second class opera-house is that designated the *Opéra Comique*, and here one-act works generally proceed three-act operas, the difference is both being spoken. Recently a third lyrical establishment, on the same scale as the Grand Opéra, has been opened in Paris, called the *Opéra National*. In this country we have had many attempts to introduce the Grand Opera, but no undertaking has hitherto assumed anything like a permanent footing, the only strand for any lengthened period in this way having been made by Mr. L. L. Curry-hughes, in this autumn Mr. Wells appeared to inaugurate what was termed the *Opéra Comique* at the Grand Theatre, and to a degree of success as to induce him to extend the circle of his operations in the present campaign, which opened on Monday last with Macfarlane's opera *The King of Hearts*. It is originally produced at the Prince's Theatre, under Mr. Macfarlane's management, and it is to be hoped that public patronage will enable him to increase their numerical strength and efficiency still more. It is to be wished that the manager had gone altogether into musical matters for the purpose of introducing the Grand Opera, but as it is not his business, for that purpose is preferable to generalizing the category of entertainments. Our conviction is, that a thoroughly well-organized theatre, purely based upon the *Opéra Comique* system, would be a sure success, for it is infinitely better than our awkward attempts at Grand Opera.

[illegible]

After the national anthem, the forces of "The Rough Diamonds" and "Grimsley, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw," restored to the laughter-loving public their favorites, Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Hackerson. Mr. Leigh Murray is the stage manager. On Tuesday the play of "The Ladies' Battle" was performed, for the purpose of introducing Mrs. Stirling, who, as usual, performed the heroine, supported by Mr. Leigh Murray as *Griegen*. Mrs. Stirling played charmingly, showing that she uses appreciation of a delicate position which fits her for such parts as that of the loving and generous *Countess*. She was much and deservedly applauded; and Mr. Webster is to be congratulated on her accession to his establishment. Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff are also engaged.

DRURY LANE.—Some clearer notions begin to be formed of Mr. Bun's arrangements. It is now certain that Miss Glyn commences the dramatic season, with which the theatre will open, and that on her success will depend the fate of the enterprise.

paid that of the poetic drama for awhile. This is so far well, as no doubt can now be entertained of Miss Glyn's tragic powers; but we trust that she will be well supported by a good working company, and proper attention paid to the *mise en scène*.

'LUNCESSE'.—It will be seen that this theatre re-opens this evening, for a new and we trust a prosperous season.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands state that the famous volcano of Mount Mantoua, which was generally thought to be quite extinct, had commenced to belch forth flames and cinders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of the Court of the Society of

After, held on Monday, resolutions were passed to promote postal communication by obtaining a uniform low rate of charge; the council lending the use of the premises of the society to the association, consisting of the following members:

Monsieur de Buge (Austria); Henry Celio, Esq., C.B.; Professor Linder (France); Chevalier de Burg (Switzerland); Joseph W. Smith, Esq., M.P. (England); Professor Hancock (Dublin); J. C. E. Kennedy (America); J. L. Levee, esq., C.B.; Chevalier Lucena (Swissia); Dr. Lindley; Right Hon. A. D. Gibson, M.P.; G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Murchison; Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B.; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.; Colonel Sir W. Reid, K.C.B.; Dr. Loeb Viubahn (Zollereim); the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Don M. de Yassi (Shanghai).

LECTURES SUGGESTED BY PRINCE ALBERT.—The latter which his Royal Highness Prince Albert addressed a few weeks ago to the Society of Arts, suggesting a course of lectures on the probable results of the Exhibition, have acted on by the council of that body, who have put forth the following as the first part of the course:—Nov. 26. Rev. W. Whewell, F.R.S., Master of Trinity, Inaugural Lecture on the general bearing of the Exhibition on the Progress of Science.—Dec. 3. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgical Processes and Products.—Dec. 10. Professor Richardson, F.R.S., Animal Raw Products.—Dec. 17. Jacob Bell, Esq., M.P., Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products.—Jan. 7. 1852. Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S., on the Chemical Principles involved in the Manufactures shown at the Exhibition, as a proof of the necessity of an Industrial Exhibition.—Jan. 14. 1852. Dr. Schlegel, Esq., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgical Processes and Products.—Jan. 21. 1852. Dr. Schlegel, Esq., F.R.S., on the Vegetable Substances used in the Arts and Manufactures in relation to Commerce generally.—Jan. 28. Rev. Professor B. Willis, F.R.S., Machines and Tools for Working in Metal, Wood, and other Materials.—Feb. 4. (Glasgow, Esq., F.R.S., Pseudo-optical Instruments and Processes.—Feb. 11. Richard Gussman, Esq., Machinery and Civil Engineering generally.—Feb. 18. Professor J. W. Raper, Esq., F.R.S., on the Manufactures of India.—Feb. 25. Professor J. Forbes Royle, F.R.S., the Manufactures of

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—On Monday evening the members held their first ordinary meeting of the season: Mr. Fowler, President, in the chair. Various interesting objects were presented to the society, and amongst them was a curious MS. (from Professor Donaldson), purporting to be a dictionary of architecture by Mr. Revely, the architect of the famous St. Dunstons Church, London, who was a French gentleman for constructing a submarine railway from Dover to Calais was also introduced, and a document was read by Professor Donaldson relative to the foreign architects who visited the Great Exhibition, and to their impressions upon the architecture they had seen in this country. The chairman congratulated the members upon the progress of such an important and interesting work, and then read the names of their honorary fellows, the Earl of Liverpool, and the late Mr. Brasley; and afterwards expressed his satisfaction at finding that the foreign friends who had come amongst them during the Exhibition had given proofs that they were quite gratified with what they had seen, and at the reception they had met with, and that the country was not less so. A paper was then read by Mr. Papworth, entitled "Contributions upon some of the Productions connected with architecture in the disposition of 1851."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—We understand that the Venerable R. Warneford, in addition to many other acts of munificence, has just rounded perpetually eight new scholarships of the annual value of £25 each, for the medical students of King's College, London. Six of these (two to be filled up each year) are intended for the encouragement of a previous good education, as in the case of the late Mr. Warneford, who was a student of King's College, and French or German, which will be held immediately after matriculation King's College, at the beginning of each October term. The subjects will a year be settled immediately after the sealing of the trust deed. In future six months notice will be given. These scholarships will be filled up for the times in October, 1852, and will be tenable for three years, on condition of a first class in the examination. Two other scholarships, tenable for two years (one to be filled up each year), are designed for the benefit of resident medical students, and will be awarded to that student who, having resided in the College-rooms without blame during a considerable part of two years, shall thereupon pass the best examination conducted by the professors, and the subjects which are suitable to the study, and the examination for this scholarship will take place at the cloister the summer session in 1853.

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT,
BUILDING, AND MAINTAINING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—The first meeting of
a present session was held on Monday last; the Lord Bishop of London in the
chair. There were also present the Rev. Sir Thomas Eubank, Bart.; Sir H. II.
Barnard, Bart.; Mr. J. G. Smith, M.P., &c. The object of the Society is to promote
the building or repairing of churches and chapels which are in need of such work.
Every year made aid of the erection of additional churches at Limhouse;
Hilman, a new district near Truro; Cwm Rhodfa, near Pont-y-fydd, Glamorgan-
shire; and St. Peter's, near Llanelli. It has also been successful in procuring the
enlargement of the church at Brompton, Middlesex, and the church at
Aufswilgringwyl, near Baigoi, and toward enlarging the church at
Walsingham, Norfolk, and the church at Cholevaly, near Newmarket.
It has also been successful in procuring the enlargement of the church at
St. Andrew, near Southampton, Norfolk; Hurley, near Marlow, Stanford, near
Reading, Hampshire; and the church at St. Mary, near Northampton, Hamp-
shire, near Statham, Norfolk. The church proposed to be built at Lamellose
is a district containing 8000 inhabitants, and one individual has offered £3000
towards the establishment of the church and schools. The committee have to ac-

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NATIONAL QUOB—An address to the Protestants of the empire by the committee has just been heard, in the House of Commons. It is a capital question. The committee call upon the Protestants to accomplish three things:—1. The enforcement of the laws against Romish religious orders. The withdrawal of all aid from Popish schools in England. 3. The withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth. 4. Such a modification of the rules which regulate the National Schools in Ireland as shall ensure a wider course of education. The National Schools in Ireland are given the services of the church Education Society a share of the public grants.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.—On Monday, which was the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne of England, the commemoration of the foundation of this school was duly observed. In the morning the friends of the institution attended divine service in the parish church of St. Ove, Southwark, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Joyce, M.A., vicar of Dorking. In the afternoon a meeting took place at the temporary school-house, when the Rev. Dr. Havell, rector of Allot-up-ge, and the Rev. Dr. Major, head master of King's College School, London, presided in satisfactory reports of the progress of the pupils during the year. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Havell, and the Rev. Dr. Major, and the exercises were well delivered and were rewarded with loud applause.

specimens were delivered, and were rewarded with long applause. They were then awarded to the students who had distinguished themselves during the past year, and thanks were given to the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A. rector of St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, head master of the school; to Rev. R. B. Gibson, M.A., rector of St. Mary Abchurch, second master; Mr. Lister, and Mr. S. Smith, M. Bignon, and the other masters, for the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their duties. Arthur Keble Barclay, Esq., the orator, presided over the proceedings.

THE ROYAL FREE DISPENSARY FOR GUINIA.—A building is now being erected by the Freeholders of the metropolis at Wandsworth for their school for female children, from the bequest of Mr. Hardwick, R.A. This charity was instituted on the 25th of March, 1786, by the late Chevalier Bartholinew Russell, Esq. The school is now supported by voluntary contributions, and 60 children have been admitted into it since its establishment. The present school-site is calculated to accommodate sixty-two children, and is situated near the station in St. George's fields, Southwark. The new locality in Wandsworth will accommodate 100 children, and will be ready for occupation in 1860, when it is anticipated will hold eighty children, and accommodation can easily be supplied for a larger number if it should ever be required. The cost will be about £2000, and it is proposed to make the establishment perfect in every sanitary point of view.

ST. JAMES' NATIONAL SCHOOLS, CURTAIN-ROAD.—The opening of the National Schools in the Currian-road was a most gratifying sight, and the worthy incumbent, the Rev. J. Markwell, M.A., as to the committee of ladies and gentlemen connected with them. The total amount of the subscription amounted to nearly 500, and the collection to £20. The committee are become responsible to a serious amount for this undertaking. The building is erected in a plain substantial manner. The various school-rooms are large and well ventilated, and capable of accommodating between 500 and 600 scholars of both sexes. The Rev. J. W. Markwell made a very eloquent appeal for pecuniary aid, and was most ably seconded by other clergymen and gentlemen present.

THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSY.—Some changes are about to take place in the diplomatic arrangements of Brazil. Chevalier Marques Lisboa, after seven years' residence as minister at this court, where he had represented his country as *chargé d'affaires* for two years previously to his intermediate appointment as minister, first to Rio de Janeiro and then at Brasilia, has been promoted to the more important post of Brazilian minister to London, and that capital in the course of a few weeks. His successor is Chevalier Jacco, who arrived by the last steamer from Rio. The Chevalier has been engaged in the diplomatic service of Brazil; he was formerly its representative in London, and is now returning to the same honorific position in capacity at Washington. The termination of Chevalier Lisboa's residence in London will be much regretted in society.

BOBOLSON OF LAMBETH—Mr. Williams met his constituents on Monday evening, at the Morna Tavern, John Ponton, Esq., in the chair, in order to render an account to the electors of his conduct during the last session. For a long speech from Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones, chairman of the Lambeth Reform Association, and Mr. Webber moved and secured a vote of confidence in Mr. Williams's Parliamentary conduct: the resolution was carried unanimously.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Wynyard, B., commanding the troops in New Zealand, is appointed Lieut.-Governor of the province of New Ulster, in that country. Mr. J. W. Fergus and Mr. T. A. Farrell are appointed members of the council of the Bermudas. Mr. James Cooper and Mr. John Todd are appointed members of the Council of Vancouver's Island.

SOLICITORSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—It will be useful to the public

SOLICITORSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—It will be useful to the public to be informed that the office of Solicitor for the Affairs of her Majesty's Treasury, which has for some time been located at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, has now been removed back to the Treasury Chambers. It is stated that Mr. Reynolds, who has been for a considerable time Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury, will be promoted to be the Solicitor, and that Mr. Robert Hitchcock, the master of the Irish Exchequer, who has prepared several of the measures of law now propounded or carried by the present and past Governments, will succeed

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday Alderman Wilson moved and G. Carroll seconded a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor. Alderman Siddons observed that he could not concur in a portion of the vote relating to the late Lord Mayor, as the late Lord Mayor had compromised the Corporation, in his own private views, by a personal solicitation, favoured by some of the Aldermen, in waiting. He also complained of the late Lord Mayor's conduct in leaving the Corporation to go on a visit to Paris, in which complaint Alderman Thompson and Lawrence joined; and Alderman Wilson defended him. After much discussion, an amendment of Alderman Thompson and Humphrey, confining the terms of the vote of thanks to his conduct as chief magistrate, was carried.

STREET SEWERS COMMISSION.—A meeting took place at Guildhall on Monday; Deputy Peacock in the chair. Certain contractors were fined for not raising the public ways—Reddin to the amount of £18. A debate took place the street-orderly system, and Mr. Charles Cochrane was permitted to explain the same. He stated that he had spent more than £5000 to demonstrate his principles to the public, and that he had been successful in getting the Commissioners into the streets with the contractors to carry out the plan of street cleaning upon the orderly system for six months, from the 1st of January next, was carried by a large majority. The discussion as to the opening of the western front of St.

The Cathedral to the abate was postponed till the next court meeting.

THE CITY CONSOLIDATED RATE.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the City of London Tradesmen's Club was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, at which Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, and Messrs. "Work," "Light," and "Sewerage" were present. The subject under discussion was the consolidated rate. Mr. G. Read in the chair. Mr. Lees explained that the consolidation consisted of the lighting, paving, and cleaning rates of the City. The sum was last year collected for that rate amounted to £69,314 18s. 5d. Of that amount £10,700 was paid for salaries; £13,495 5s. 7d. for light-keepers; £1,779 10s. 0d. for cleaning; £2,000 for paving; £1,000 for work-keepers; £44 6s. 11d. in salaries; £932 4s. 4d. medical and sanitary expenses; £2,387 16s. 5d. wages to workmen; and £441 12s. 0d. law and elementary expenses; and the balance in the hands of the treasurer was £1,000. Mr. Lees stated that the total amount collected for the consolidated rate was exorbitant and excessive, and that a request should be made to the Commissioners of Sewers to reduce it. Mr. W. Carpenter suggested that the meeting should send a petition to the Commissioners of Sewers, asking them to meet the Commissioners of Sowers that the rates were exorbitant and oppressive to the citizens, or on which they could come to a right conclusion on the subject. It moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the amount and expenditure of the said consolidated rate. This was moved by Mr. Lees, seconded by Mr. Work, supported by a large majority, and the proceedings terminated.

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THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Considerable alterations are being made in the body of the House preparatory to the meeting of Parliament in the ensuing session. The seats are improved not only in their appearance, but command and convenience. The paneling is also to be improved and altered in order that it correspond with the actual state of the roof of the chamber. The roof, however, to remain in its present form.

NW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Application will be made to Parliament in the next session to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods Forests to construct a bridge across the river Thames near the present Waterloo-bridge, and on the north or lower side thereof, from one bank to the other, at the foot of the present bridge, on the Middlesex shore of the said river, in the parish of St. Mary Lambeth, on the east side of Middlesex, or near the State or Landing-place, and Sir Thomas Norton's stream corner, as at the foot of the said present bridge, and on the west shore of the said river, in the parish of St. Mary Lambeth, in the said county of Surrey, and to purchase land for the purpose of erecting such bridge, and to alter the boundaries between the said counties of Middlesex and Surrey, so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and it is hereby declared, that the said application has not yet been fixed on, but they are understood to have no objections, much after the design long ago given by Mr. Barry. The commissioners have not, however, decided; and it is rumored that a committee of the House of Commons will be appointed to consider and finally decide on

WESTMINSTER-HALL.—The improvements which have been going on some time at the south-western end of Westminster-hall are nearly completed. The flight of steps leading up to the great corridor of the two Houses of Parliament has been perfected, and a number of men are engaged in carrying out the last touches to the large window. The window at the extreme end of the hall, in its improved form, presents a magnificent appearance, and attracts the admiration of those who go into the hall. On the left-hand side of the hall, an entrance, corresponding in style with those leading to the courts of the right-hand side, has been completed, and is intended to admit the public through the new subterranean passage.

the electric light.—This light is at length to be brought into practical operation. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company intend immediately to illuminate the several tunnels along their line by this powerful and now practical system of illumination. The adoption of the electric light at these points is not for experimental purposes, but for permanent use—the difficulties which have hitherto beset the subject having been entirely surmounted.—*Mining Journal.*

CONCERT OF BLIND CHILDREN.—On Wednesday the children of School for the Indigent Blind entertained a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, by performing a selection of sacred music from Handel, Mozart, Adolphsch, &c., with a view to aid the funds of the institution. The pieces given with remarkable taste and precision, and it was stated that many of our pupils are qualifying themselves to become organists of chapels and churches.

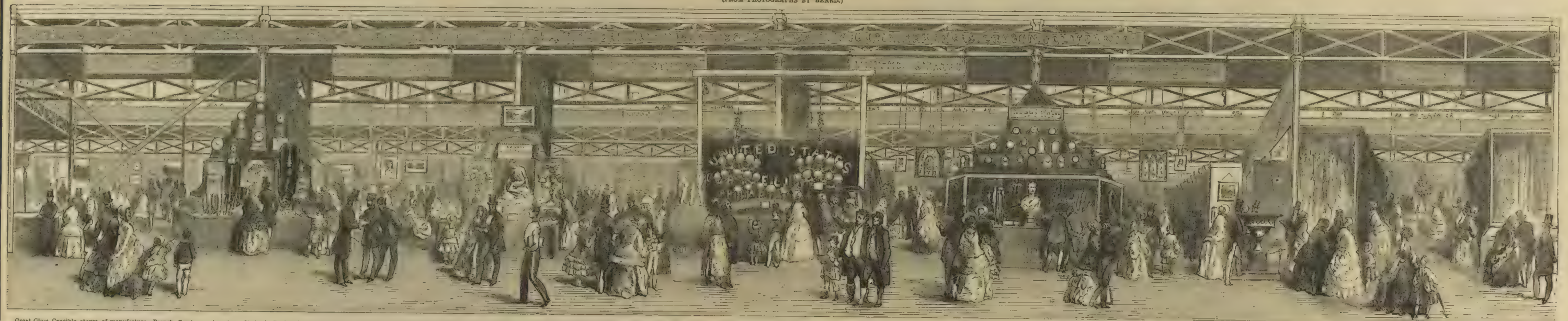
PEACE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the first of a series of lectures in connexion with the operations of the Peace Society was delivered at the hall of Commercial L. A. Chambers, Esq. The subject of the lecture was "The Law of Nations," and the lecturer declared that, among a hope not so constituted as many branches of the great "peace question," to assist the feelings of the audience, yet it was most important that a knowledge of the existence of laws between the nations was the cardinal principle.

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Robert Caunter, B.D., curate of Fittlewell, and late rector of Hallsbam, and chaplain to the Earl of Thanet.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. I.—SOUTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY BEARD.)



1

Great Glass Crucible, stages of manufacture—French Carriages—American Chair—Clocks—Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes—Pianos—Daguerotypes—Ivory Veneer—Bedstead—Oulcloth—Products, &c. Calicoes—Portable and Emigrant Beds—Philosophical Instruments. Model Arch—Suzannehanna Viaduct, 180 feet long—Bust of Webster—"Oliver Twist"—Candelabra—Bell Telegraph—Floating Grometer—Artificial Legs. Lard Lamps—Artificial Teeth—Dental Instruments—Day and Newell's Nineteen—Tumbler Lock—Improved Inoxidizable Lightning Rods. Californian Gold Tea Service—Silver-mounted Patent Leather Harness—Flutes—Fortmanteaus—Furs—Rifles—Colourless Glass—Double Grand Piano. Violet-grey Jasper Vase, border cut with diamond—Gold and Silver Brocade—Embroidered Leathers—Leather—Skins—Grain—Corn Trophy—Metals—Ores, &c.



2

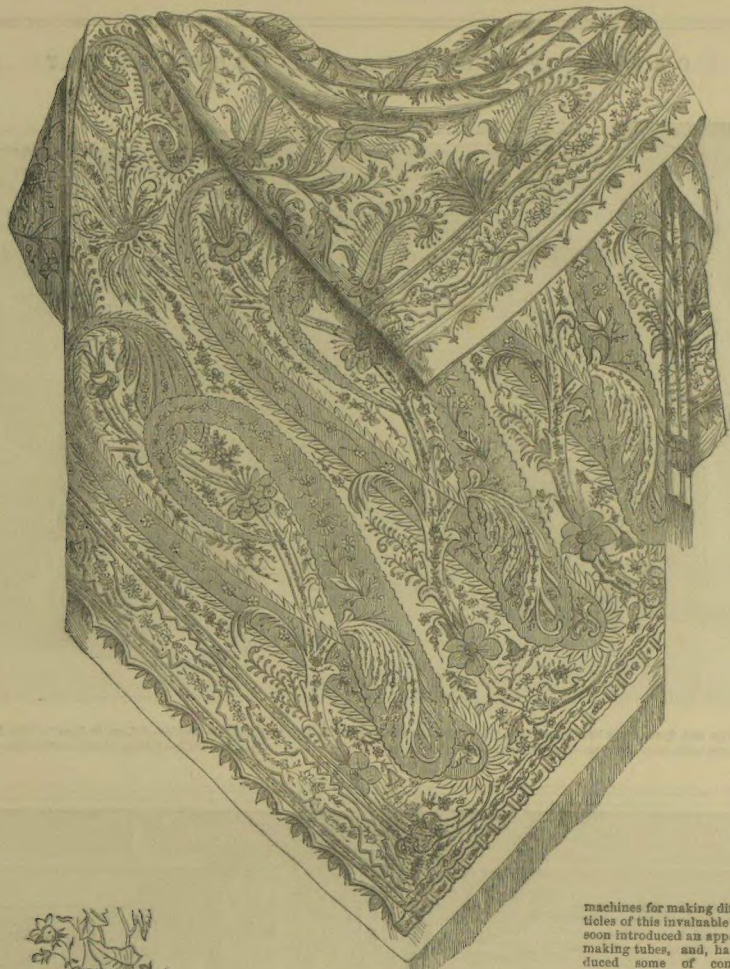
Iron twisted into Knots when cold—Steel Wares—Spiral Spring Carriage—Boots—Shoes—Leather—Firearms in Silver—Pearls, &c. Statues—"Orators"—"Adam and Eve"—Type Composing and Distributing Machine—Sleighs—Grand Pianos—Pessant-carved Spice-boxes, &c. Musical Instruments—18,000 times Magnifying Microscope—Frankfort Photographs—Laces—Embroidery—Surgical Instruments—Casts—Damaaks, &c. Illuminated Clocks—Porcelain—Cotton Goods—Toys—Type Planing Machine—Embroideries—Japan Ware Lamps—Oil-cloths—Fleeces, and Stuffed Saxony Sheep. Frankfort Carpets—Hangings—Shawls—Dresses—Chemicals—Hosiery—Yarns—Printed Velvets. Bird Cages in zinc and brass—Ribbons—Silk—Molsson China—Cheval Glass, Frame &c.—Models of the Great Viaducts of the Bavarian Railway.



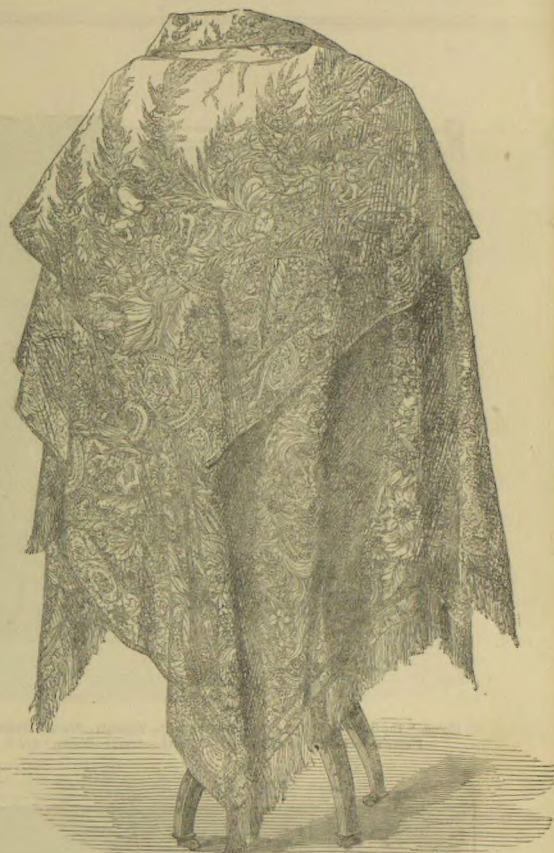
3

Canna—Woven Fabrics—Cloths—Picture embroidered in Silk—Curtains—Flashes—Table-covers—Velvets—Zinc Castings—"Eve," &c. Coloured and Ornamented Glass—Various Woven Fabrics—Paper Match Stoves—Iron Goods—Pipes—Ivory Goods—Pillar—Bronze Statue of Radotaky. "Eve"—"Veiled Slave"—"Ismael"—"Paolo and Francesca da Rimini"—"Veiled Vestal"—"Vintage Boy climbing Pole," &c. Cast-iron Lamp—Mirror—Candelabra in Bronze—Glass Vases—Articles in Silver. Portrait Group in Marble by Raffaele Monti—Large Gilt Frame—Mirror—Porcelain, and Ornamental Glass. Bronze Stag—Bohemian Glass: Coloured, Crystal, Plain, and Cut—China—Porcelain—Ornaments—Porous Ware.

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SHAWL.—BY WEBBER AND HAIRS.



SHAWL.—BY DENEIREUSE, PARIS.



SILK PATTERN.—BY SOPER.

SHAWL BY WEBBER AND HAIRS.

We have, or fancy we have, a distinct recollection of this shawl, in the Central South Gallery of the Crystal Palace, and also, that it struck us as being a little too "striking" in respect of outline. The design is ingenious enough, and certainly bold, though making use only of acknowledged shawl decorative figures. The fault is that the pattern is not sufficiently interwoven; and that, in aiming after effect, that most essential point in the intended "effect" of a shawl, comfort and repose, has been disregarded. In articles of dress the successful blending of colours should be the prime consideration; and as to pattern, for those of daily use, the less out-of-the-wayism the better.

SHAWL BY DENEIREUSE.

M. Deneireuse has been honoured with a "council medal," the only one in his class (XV.), for "the discovery of a new and important process in the production of elaborate designs." What

machines for making different articles of this invaluable material, soon introduced an apparatus for making tubes, and, having produced some of considerable length, the exhibitor soon discovered that a gutta percha tube was the best conductor of sound that had yet been discovered. It therefore occurred to him, that, by the addition of mouthpieces of metal, ivory, or hard wood, furnished with some means of calling attention in any distant part of a dwelling-house, warehouse, club-house, or factory, a most admirable and economical substitute for bells would be provided. He, accordingly, brought out the telekophonon, which has since found its way into hundreds of establishments. Another important use of the telekophonon is that of communicating between the guard and driver of a railway train, mentioned in our notice of "Railway Plant."

CARPET. BY BRINTON AND SONS.

This is a very handsome patent velvet tapestry carpet, of a scroll and flower pattern, of which these manufacturers exhibit several varieties—the designs being all registered. At the same time we must observe that there are some critics who object to an elaborate display of flowers, especially if too closely imitative of nature, in carpets; and upon the whole, we are inclined to their view of the case. The conventional designs of the Oriental models are safest and best in the long run.



HANDKERCHIEF PATTERNS.—BY WILKINSON.



CARPET.—BY BRINTON AND SONS KIDDERMINSTER.

that "discovery" is, or what the resulting designs, we have yet to learn; the report of the jury, which we are promised soon, will doubtless afford some information upon these points. The shawl before us is of a florid pattern, tolerably well mixed; but still with too much of the flower-garden about it to suit our sober notions of the requirements of this article of dress.

SILK PATTERN. BY SOPER.

The display of silks and figured satins by Soper is extremely rich and varied, combining every requisite possibly bearing upon the perfection of these materials of luxury. The pattern which we engrave is light and elegant.

HANDKERCHIEF PATTERN. BY W. WILKINSON.

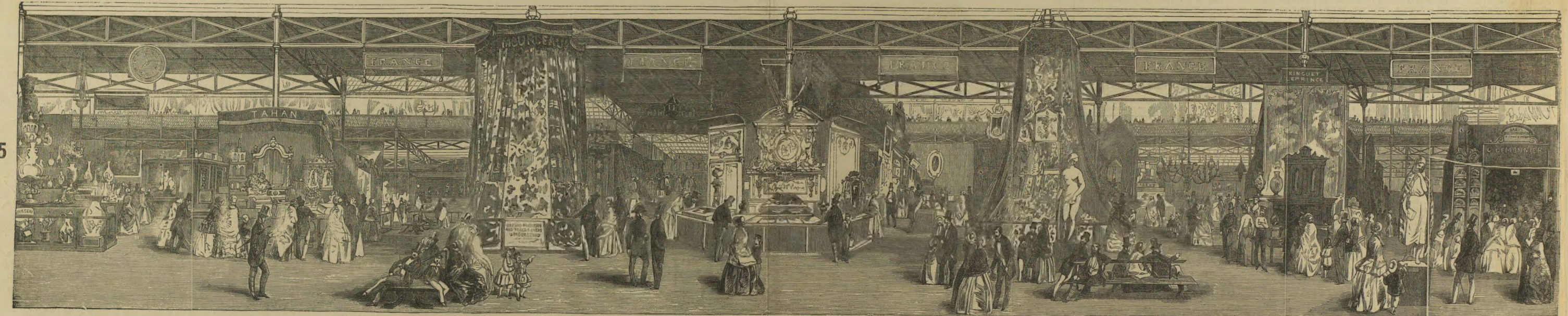
This is a new pattern for printed "pongeo" and bandanna handkerchiefs, which we have no doubt will prove effective, though we are afraid it is not exactly suitable for general and constant use, being too remarkable.

M^r Wilson

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. II.—SOUTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.



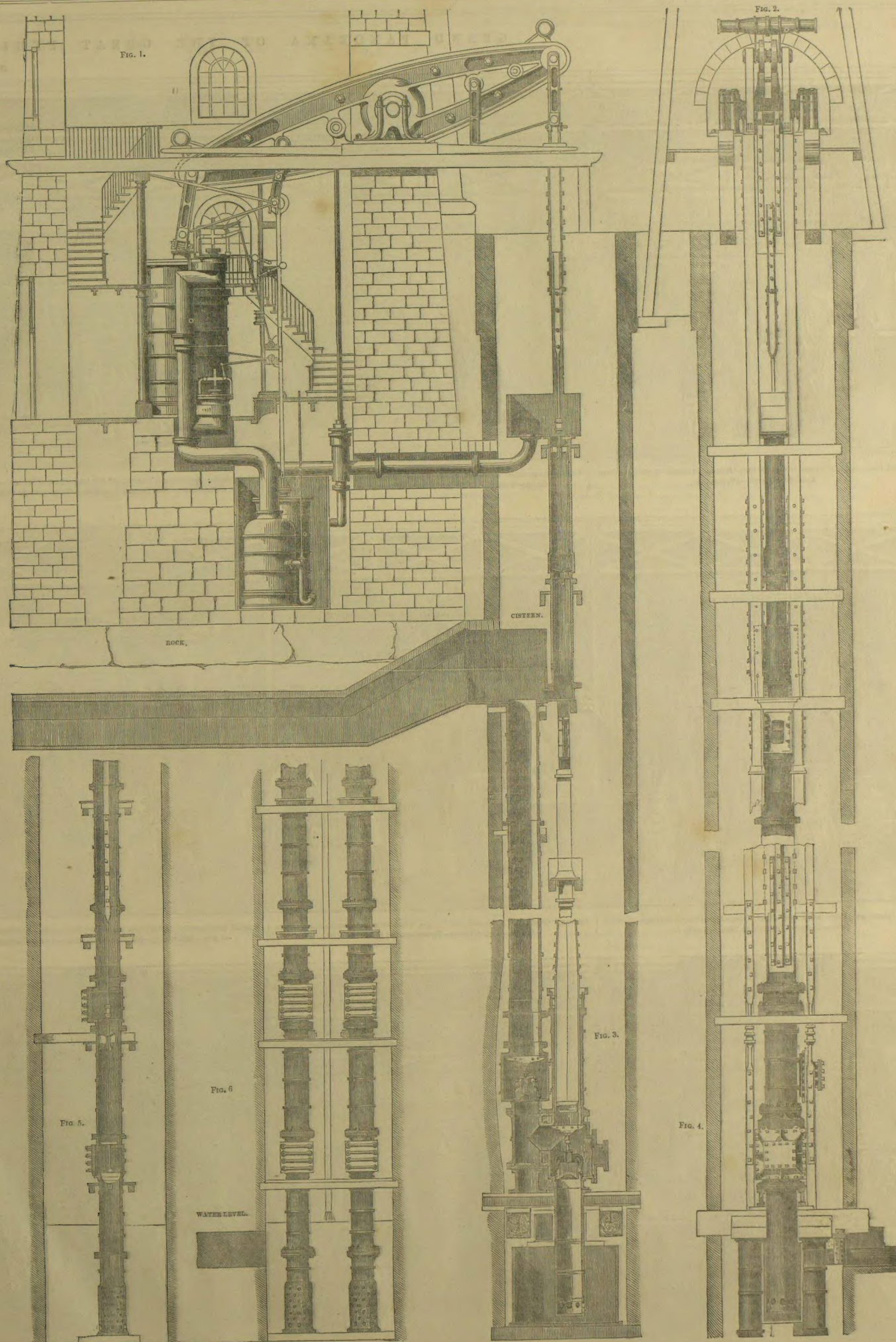
Statue, "The Canadian Indian at her Child's Grave"—Porcelain—Framed Mirrors—Flannels—Sail-cloths—Mixed Fabrics—Damasks—Linen—Statue, "Eve."—Busts of King and Queen of the Belgians—Statue, "Lady and Dove"—Velvet Pile Carpet—Saddlery—Firearms—Wood Carvings—Geert's "Louvain."—"Madonna" in marble—"Lion in Love"—"The Broken Drum," marble—Furs—Hosiery—Stuffs—Clothes—Leather—Minerals—Earthenware—Tapestry.—Case of Artificial Flowers—Candelabra—Bronze Vase—Bronze Timepieces—Figures representing the Republic and Four Quarters of the Globe—Silver-work, &c.—Statuary, "Cain and his Family"—Mosaic's Bronzes—Or Moulin Table, Malachite Top—Carved Ivory Jewel Case—Furniture, gilt and carved. Porcelain—Lamps—Vitrified Ornamental Earthenware—Bronzes, Gold and Silver Work.



Earthenware in Vitrified Colours—Inlaid and Carved Furniture—Boxes, Cabinets, Mirrors, and Jewel Cases—Aubusson Rug—Clocks—Articles in Oxidised Silver—Furniture—Damasks and Curtains—Chimney Pieces—Paper Hangings—Specimens of Printing and Lithography—Boots, Hats, Gloves, &c.—Embroideries—Reliefs—Easy Chairs—Screens—Furniture, Carved and Inlaid with Porcelain—Bronzes—Silver Plate—Designs for Paper-Hangings—Centre-piece—Panel, in Composition, representing subjects of the Chase—Lioness and Stag in Carved Oak—Aubusson Tapestries—Statue, "Eve"—Lyons Silk Damasks—Jewellery for export—Stones for Brooches, &c.—Paris Shawls, Merinos, &c.—Carved Ebony Cabinet Sideboard—"Highland Mary"—Queen of Spain's Jewels—Fans—Mechanical Birds—Mantel-piece, with Mirrors.



Brass Cannon—Swiss Watches, one in a Penholder, the smallest ever made.—Turkey Red Cottons, Grey Linens, &c.—Carvings in Light Wood—Baptismal Secretary—Musical Boxes—Silks—Embroidered Table Covers, Curtains, and Dresses—Model of the Mountains of Apennines and the Cathedral of Strasburgh—Statue of the "Marquis of Bute"—Raw Materials, &c.—Prince of Wales's Shield—Koh-i-noor—Tunisian Costumes and Horse Trappings—Tent—Earthenware Utensils—Carved Doors and Windows—Carpets—Great Pair of Jars—Chinese Mandarin in full costume—Case of Brazilian Artificial Flowers—Chinese Bronzes, from the Sacred Island—"Cupid and Psyche"—Bell's "Andromeda"—Chinese Porcelain—Screens—Chairs—Carved Ivory—Enamelled Copper Ware—Marble Group, "Virginius," &c.



ENGINE-PIT OF THE WALBOTTLE COLLIERY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)